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Office Minimum Wage Attacked and Defended; Navy to Get Forrestal

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 5, 1940

In New England: School Ship Nantucket Docks

A proposed minimum weekly wage of $16.50 for experienced office workers was attacked and defended at a public hearing before the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission today. The wage would be for a 40-hour week. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts nautical schoolship Nantucket docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard for recoaling in the midst of its annual summer cruise—the first time this has been necessary. The European war has prevented the usual trans-Atlantic passage. [Details: Page 9.]

A petition calling for a referendum on a Plan E type of government (city manager and council elected by proportional representation) for Lynn, Mass., was filed by the Lynn Taxpayers' Association, Inc., with the City Clerk. [Details: Page 10.]

A water main on Huntington Avenue, Boston, between Massachusetts Avenue and Gainsborough Street, almost in front of Symphony Hall, broke shortly after noon today and allowed a jet of water to shoot more than 50 feet into the air. The water was turned off 10 minutes later. Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Forrestal Named for Navy Post

James W. Forrestal, former President of Dillon, Read, who has been one of President Roosevelt's administrative assistants since the middle of June, was today named as Undersecretary of the Navy. His work will supplement that of Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of Navy. Mr. Forrestal is a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1915, is married and has two children.

Postal receipts reached an all-time high of $766,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, the Post Office Department announced. This exceeded receipts for the year before, the previous high, by $20,000,000.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, announced a modification of the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollment regulations which broadened the recruiting field to permit college boys as well as the sons of families on relief to join the corps.

Windsors to Leave U. S. Ship at Bermuda

Aboard S. S. Excalibur at Sea (AP)—Reports the Duke of Windsor might visit the United States en route to his Bahama Governorship were set at rest today by announcement he and his Duchess would disembark from this American ship at Bermuda Aug. 8.

London (AP)—Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of the Bahamas from 1932 to 1937 and regarded as one of that Colony's most successful executives, is reported to be returning there soon, probably to advise the new Governor, the Duke of Windsor. Sir Bede now is Governor of the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius.

Filipinos in Hawaii Classed as Aliens

Honolulu (AP)—Postmaster Albert P. Lino said he had received word from Washington that Filipino nationals in Hawaii were to be classed as aliens and fingerprinted. Such classification would make Hawaii's foreign population between 78,000 and 80,000.

Paraguayans Vote on New Constitution

Asuncion, Paraguay (AP)—Paraguay voted in a popular plebiscite Aug. 4 whether to accept the new Constitution promulgated by President Estigarribia, but will have to wait until Aug. 14 or 15 to learn the result, when the votes will be counted. A Government spokesman predicted 160,000 of the 200,000 qualified voters would record their opinion and that it would favor the new charter.

War Summary: British Airmen Raid Nazi Bases

British raids on coastal points of the continent under German control in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are being staged as a preventive for attacks on England. [Details: Page 4.]

Home Defense in Britain has been placed under new commanders, replacing veteran leaders with views regarded as too antiquated.

Fighting in Libya in the air was reported between Italian and British airmen, the Italians claiming to have shot down 10 British planes. The British make no mention of such losses.

Submarine loss is admitted by the Italians, making the fifteenth submarine estimated to have been lost by Italy.

Bombing of Cagliari, Sardinian port, by British airmen, who claimed to have destroyed hangars and other military objectives, was announced in London.

Cruiser Alcantara, in Rio de Janeiro harbor since Aug. 1 for repairs following a running fight with a German raider in the South Atlantic, has left the harbor.

Greece, through Premier Metaxas, declared its neutrality in the war, despite the fact that its territorial integrity is guaranteed by Britain. [Details: Page 5.]

Rumania was reported on the point of territorial concessions to Bulgaria as a Bulgarian delegation was expected to leave for Rumania to ask for the return of Dobruja.

Britain and Poland Sign War Compact

Britain and Poland signed an agreement at 10 Downing Street under which the Polish Government-in-Exile receives credits to maintain Polish troops under British command. Poland's determination to fight to the end against Germany was reiterated.

German-Soviet frontier questions were under discussion by a commission representing the two countries which arrived in Moscow following negotiations in Berlin. Agreement formally settling the boundary on former Polish soil is expected soon.

Lithuania was "accepted" during the week end by the Soviet Supreme Council as the Fourteenth Republic of the Soviet Union.

Latvia's President, Karl Ulmanis, ousted when the Soviets last month adopted the country, is reported by the Stockholm Aftonbladet to have passed on following injuries received in an attack. His injury was reported July 22, but since then there had been no details. The dispatch also said Dr. Wilhelm Munters, former Latvian Foreign Minister, had disappeared.

In Far East: Japan Moves on Indo-China

Japan's moves toward increasing its hold on French Indo-China are reported from Shanghai, though unconfirmed in Tokyo. The Japanese are reported to have demanded from the French free access to Indo-China in case of Chinese menace, and also the use of line from Haiphong to Yunnanfu. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Japanese arrested by British, four in London and five in other parts of the Empire, have brought prompt protests from the Japanese Ambassador at London.

Mass meetings were being organized in various parts of Japan to arouse public opinion against Britain.

Number of Children May Set French Wage Scale

French fathers may be paid salaries in proportion to the number of their children, the Youth Minister of the Pétain Government declared in an interview.

The Bank of France was reported placed under control of a German commissioner.

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Draft Nearer As Committee Reports Bill

Sent to Senate by 13-3 vote — Presidential power over Guard is now in debate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—After three weeks of agitation the Senate Military Affairs Committee reported favorably today, by a 13 to 3 vote, the draft bill, the full title of which is the Burke-Wadsworth selective compulsory military training bill.

Thus Congress will shortly be called upon to vote upon the measure which brings the threat of war closer into the personal lives of many families than any event that has yet occurred since the rise of Adolf Hitler. The bill, which has been vastly altered and modified since it was first introduced stipulates a training period of one year for all draftees between the ages of 21 and 31 years of age. There are 4,500,000 such young men in the country, but those with dependents or who are essential to industry or agriculture would be exempted. Military officials have discussed calling up 400,000 by Oct. 1 and 600,000 more by next April under the present measure.

President Asked Changes

As the bill was originally drawn it called for registration of all American males between 18 and 64. President Roosevelt last Friday indicated that he preferred the broader registration previously carried in order to know the extent of man-power available. The vote:

For: Sheppard (D) of Texas, Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Minton (D) of Indiana, Lee (D) of Oklahoma, Schwartz (D) of Wy-

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Willkie Gets Farm Data From Those Who Know

Discusses problems with Governors and leaders of 10 Farm-Belt States in preparation for carrying campaign direct to Midwest as chief battleground —Opens in Wallace's own home state.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 5—Wendell L. Willkie, Indiana farmer and New York businessman, today primed himself to carry his presidential campaign into the strategic Midwest, the farm-belt area which he considers the real battleground of the 1940 election.

Entering the home state of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and second man on the Democratic Ticket, the Republican nominee spent the entire day in conference with governors and farm organization leaders representing ten agricultural states.

Gathered in the spacious office of Iowa's governor, George A. Wilson, where four years ago President Roosevelt and Gov. Alf M. Landon, the then Republican standard-bearer, met to discuss the problems presented by the great drought, more than 60 farmers and farm experts provided Mr. Willkie with a full cross-section of opinions and proposals, complaints and criticisms, all designed to help American agriculture to better times.

"I'm going to learn all I can," Mr Willkie said today in emphasizing that he had initiated this conference to listen, not to talk. "I want to get the viewpoint of the agricultural leaders of the Midwest and I am asking a great many questions, drawing upon my own personal experience at farming in Indiana.

"I am finding it very valuable just to sit in a room with farm authorities and talk with them. You can learn a lot that way you can't get out of manuscript."

Absorbs Farm Atmosphere

Republican governors with whom Mr. Willkie consulted during the day besides Governor Wilson of Iowa were Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Julius P. Heil of South Dakota and Ralph L. Carr of Colorado.

The personnel of the conference as a whole was made up of state secretaries of agriculture, officials of farm organizations and leading practical farmers throughout this area where farm prosperity is the touchstone of political success.

The views which Mr. Willkie obtained will contribute to the farm section of his acceptance speech which is now completed except so far as it relates to agriculture. It is known that the Republican candidate believes that farm prosperity cannot be achieved apart from industrial prosperity and that his greatest contribution is to promote a national recovery which will be inseparable.

He opposes restriction on crops, in principle, just as he opposes the curtailing of industrial production. He recognizes that the Federal Government must help maintain farm prices and give other assistance to agriculture until national recovery is at hand.

Mr. Willkie's very presence in Iowa is a challenge to his Democratic Vice-Presidential opponent, Secretary Wallace, whose native state, according to the latest Gallup Poll, leans decidedly to the Republican Ticket.

Addresses Iowa Crowds

While confining his conferences strictly to agriculture, Mr. Willkie paused for a little quiet campaigning, speaking informally from the east steps of the State House and lunching with Iowa Republican leaders.

However aggressive and intensive a campaign Mr. Willkie intends to conduct, not only in the farm belt but throughout the country, he is determined that it shall be an economical campaign paid for by relatively small contributions from large numbers of people.

During the course of his week-end conferences with Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and other party leaders, Mr. Willkie flatly served notice on his campaign managers

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Labor Head's Wife Lends Hand

By a Staff Photographer

Finishing Morrissey Address

Mrs. Nicholas P. Morrissey of Hyde Park (standing), wife of the President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Miss Agnes T. Kane, secretary to Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Federation, complete the typing of Mr. Morrissey's annual presidential address just a few minutes before the opening of the Federation's fifty-fifth annual convention. The convention met at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

State Labor Backs Defense, But Wants Saltonstall Out

Support for President Roosevelt, criticism of his Republican rival, Wendell L. Willkie, and hostility to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall were voiced today by Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in addressing the opening session of the Federation's fifty-fifth annual convention at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

The national defense program drew vigorous backing from Mr. Morrissey, both in his Presidential address and in his annual report. "We must pledge labor's allegiance," he declared in the latter, "to a program of preparedness without which the paperhanger from Austria may begin getting ideas—but with which we will have assurance that he will not engage in any idle thoughts that America is next."

Taking up politics in his oral message, the Federation's President told the delegates: "There undoubtedly will be consideration given to the candidacy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and some consideration to his opponent, Wendell L. Willkie—that money-spending representative of the utilities' interests.

"Shall we take into account the progress that labor has made during the past seven years and cast our votes in November accordingly or shall we go back to the days when the handful of Wall Street barons assured us that prosperity was just around the corner?

"Abbreviate" Saltonstall Stay

"We will also be obliged to cut short the political career of labor's alleged friend—Governor Saltonstall. According to action taken last year, which I presume is still the will of the trade union movement in Massachusetts, we are committed to abbreviate his stay on Beacon Hill to one term."

Preservation of organized labor in America depends on the protection of democracy here, it was pointed out by Mr. Morrissey, who is business agent of the Boston teamsters' union, whose 6,500 members make it the biggest local union within the State Federation.

Saying that this might prove the most historic convention the state Federation ever held, its president noted that American labor had watched the "Stalins, the Hitlers, and the Mussolinis annihilate trade unions in Europe."

"These tragic incidents," he continued, "must drive home to all of us the importance of preserving not only the trade union movement of America but the great democracy that allows our movement to exist."

Legislative Aims

Legislative recommendations made by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary - Treasurer - Legislative Agent of the Federation in his report today, included:

Repeal of the merit rating plan for employers under the State Unemployment Compensation Law whereby through the stabilization of employment, it is proposed to save $17,000,000 in taxes to employers, annually. The plan is working against the welfare of labor, Mr. Taylor declared, in preventing the hiring of temporary employees who later might have to be laid off.

Bring employers of a single worker into the system. At present the law begins with the employer of four. Increase in payments to the unemployed.

Return to annual sessions of the Legislature and increase in the present salary of Legislators from $2,000 to $3,000.

Enactment of a State wages and hours law which would cover workers in intra-state employment to correspond with the Federal wage-hour law which embraces those in inter-state commerce.

Delegates, who were expected to total 600 before the convention's close Friday, were welcomed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin with the description of the American Federation of Labor as "one of the foundations of America's future economy." The Mayor predicted industrial expansion in New England resulting from improved labor conditions.

President Asks Tight Curb On 'Fifth Column'

Stresses need for joint U. S. and State action to block subversive activities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—President Roosevelt called on Federal and State law enforcement agents over the Nation today to draw up a new clear-cut legal code for dealing "with subversive activities, with seditious acts, with those things which slow up or break down our common defense program."

The presidential signal for a Nation-wide attack on "fifth column" activities was made in a message read to the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement problems of National Defense by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who warned officials from State Governments against a new type of "softening activity" as well as the "cruder forms of subversive effort."

The "softening activity," the Attorney General described as taking the form "of the promise of business orders and of profits if the war can be called off and business relations resumed as usual with the victor."

Vanderbilt Presides

The two-day conference at the Department of Justice here was called by the Council of State Governments, the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on Crime, with the co-operation of the Department of Justice. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, presided.

Prior to the conference, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, made public his annual report showing a total of 16,885 national defense cases were received between July 1, 1939 and July 1, 1940 which required investigative activity and announced FBI plans for drawing up protective systems for 12,000 key manufacturing establishments selected by the War and Navy Departments.

A primary local defense problem, Mr. Hoover told today's conference, is guarding public utilities against sabotage. Disruption of such facilities would break down the morale of any community, he said, urging immediate steps to bring local Police Departments up to date in training and equipment.

Both President Roosevelt and Attorney General Jackson stressed the importance of placing spy-detecting activities in the hands of specially trained law enforcement agents.

Training Is Stressed

"The untrained policeman is as ineffective as the untrained soldier," declared President Roosevelt. "The amateur detective soon becomes a fussy and malicious busybody. We must be vigilant, always on guard, and swift to act. But we must also be wise and cool-headed, and must not express our activities in the cruel stupidities of the vigilante," the President said. "This is where the 'fifth columns' form the line."

The President insisted there should be no "political considerations" in the conference discussions. "The Federal Goverment must not and will not dictate to the states what procedure they should pursue," he declared.

Declaring that there are separate Federal and State fields of law enforcement, President Roosevelt also pointed to "many policies where joint control can be effectively worked out. I have in mind, as an example," he said, "the enactment by Congress and the State Legislatures of laws dealing with subversive activities, with seditious acts, with those things which slow up or break down our common defense program."

Detection of Spies

Describing the detection of spies as "no job for merely well-meaning citizens, however patriotic," Attorney General Jackson discussed the job of "good reporting" done by a New York newspaper last week in revealing the activities of Dr. Gerhardt A. Westrick, Nazi agent living in Scarsdale, N. Y., but at the same time pointed out that publication of the story had destroyed all hopes for counter-espionage on the part of United States Federal Agents.

"In a case of this type," he declared, "the Government would have been interested not in disclosure but, on the contrary, in the greatest of secrecy so that it might get the whole story. Effective dealing with foreign agents lies not in arrests but rather in the efficiency of counter-espionage."

Permanent Machinery

"It is highly important that there be centralized control of activities of this kind so that your agents and ours do not become involved in a competitive race for premature disclosures," the Attorney General told the State officials.

The Attorney General expressed

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Pershing and Lindbergh Split On Course to Pursue on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — The split in American opinion over the policy to be followed toward a warring Europe has been thrown into bold outline today by two widely divergent speeches by prominent Americans, the one urging immediate and strong aid to Great Britain, the other calling for an American peace effort and preparations to live with a victorious Germany.

Gen. John J. Pershing, in one of the few public statements now made by the World War commander of the American Expeditionary Force, urged the United States to send at least 50 of its over-age destroyers to Great Britain.

Speaking from what appeared to be an entirely different viewpoint of the issues now involved in Europe, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday told a rally at Soldiers Field, Chicago, that the present war was not one for Democracy or Christianity and said that "If we desire to keep America out of war, we must take a lead in offering a plan of peace."

Bund Members Present

The Chicago rally was sponsored by the "Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee" and 300 other organizations. Prominent among the crowd of 20,000, which filled but a quarter of the huge stadium, were members of the German American National Alliance, which has taken over the membership and policies of the German-American Bund.

In contradistinction to Colonel Lindbergh, who said that the United States should prepare to live with a German-dominated Europe and who condemned those who accused Germany of barbarism, General Pershing, in his address over the Nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System last night, pointed out that eight different European nations have tried to appease Germany.

"The appeasers of eight nations are dead or in jail, or discredited and ruined," General Pershing declared. "In seven of these eight nations the appeasers who would not take the danger seriously, who would not prepare when there was still time, have led their countries into disaster.

Would Send Destroyers

While advocating a strengthening of American defenses, particularly through the establishment of compulsory military service, General Pershing said Britain has immediate and great need of destroyers with which to ward off invasion, thus giving it time to perfect its growing defenses.

Colonel Lindbergh's address, which observers say may have a strong effect on certain segments of the public opinion, said that co-operation with Germany would be possible, but that a war between Germany and the United States would bring a collapse of western civilization. He also declared that the present war was one between the "haves" and the "have nots" and that Britain had grown too rich while Central Europe had become too poor."

Pershing's views on security: Page 7.

Lindbergh urges co-operation with victor in European war: Page 7.

Bolder Japan Faces Britain in Pacific

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5 — Britain's policy in the Far East has been forced onto a more realistic basis by intensification of the Japanese anti-British campaign.

The arrest of four Japanese in London and five in other parts of the Empire following detention in Tokyo of a number of British subjects on the charge of spying, are surface symptoms of the renewed tension between Britain and Japan.

There is reason to believe that these signs point to the British Government's readiness to apply a stiffer attitude to Tokyo unless there are early indications of a friendlier tone on the part of the Japanese Government.

The arrests of the Japanese here, it is officially stated, were not made as reprisals. When Mainoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador in London, called on Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, to protest, and complained against what he described as an "unfriendly act," Lord Halifax is understood to have pointed out that just as the Japanese authorities have assured the British Government that the arrests of the British subjects in Tokyo could not be described as unfriendly, on the same basis the Japanese could hardly apply the adjective unfriendly to the action that has now been taken in London.

The Japanese arrested, including Satoru Makihara, London manager of the big Mitsubishi concern, and Sunsuke Tanabe, acting manager of the Mitsui interests, were detained under defense regulations, and only after careful inquiries. In authoritative circles it is pointed out that it is only natural that the British government should be particularly careful in taking defense precautions as long as the Japanese Government takes such a distinctly hostile attitude toward Britain.

There is a growing conviction here that the present wave of Japanese hostility toward Britain, and for that matter toward the United States, is understood to a large extent to be due to Axis diplomacy. The presence of a Gestapo agent, Franz Huber, in the Japanese Home Office, is emphasized here as constituting evidence that Nazis have an inside track in Tokyo, and are using it to the fullest advantage.

The fact that this outburst of animosity toward Britain dates from a few days after announcement of the Anglo-Japanese agreement on closing the Burma Road is arousing pointed comment both in the press and in certain official quarters. The conclusion is freely drawn that the Japanese Government has now made it plain that Japan has no intention of doing what the British Government hoped, namely, utilizing the Burma Road concession as a chance of making a new start toward better Anglo-Japanese relations.

As Prime Minister Churchill indicated in his warning over the week end, the danger of invasion has by no means passed, and Britain is determined not to be diverted from the main task of defending the British Isles and defeating the Nazis.

Accordingly, British policy in the Pacific may be expected to continue cautious. But henceforth it is likely to be conducted with less illusion as to the possibilities of basing any real hopes of friendly relations with Japan on a policy of appeasement or one-sided concessions.

By a Staff Artist

Claimed by Japan

and railroad link with China which Japanese are reported to have demanded right to use.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A Japanese Embassy spokesman declared today that the Embassy considered unsatisfactory Britain's explanation of the arrest of two prominent Japanese businessmen in London.

Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu meanwhile was busy preparing a third protest for submission to the British Foreign Office.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5 (AP)—Chinese reports said today that Japan had made new, sweeping demands on the Government of French Indo-China, including the right to use the French railway into the Chinese Province of Yunnan for military operations and to establish a military or naval base on the Indo-China coast.

These reports were not confirmed by other sources and were denied by an official Japanese spokesman in Tokyo.

The Chinese accounts said that the Japanese wanted to use the railway from Haiphong, on the Indo-China coast, to Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan, for operations against the Chinese forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Such a thrust would menace the vulnerable southwestern provinces, General Chiang's main stronghold. A coastal base presumably would be used for naval operations in the south seas, possibly designed to fix Japanese domination on the Netherlands Indies.

Japanese authorities here said they had no knowledge of specific new demands on Indo-China, but recalled that "important representations" of an undisclosed nature were reported made Saturday to Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Pétain-appointed governor-general of Indo-China.

Local Japanese said they did not know the nature of the representations.

Domei, official Japanese news agency, said the representations were made by the Acting Chief of the Japanese Contraband Control Mission in Indo-China. They coincided with the arrival by air of the head of the mission, Gen. Issaku Nishihara, in Tokyo to confer with the Government on the next phase of Japanese policy in Indo-China.

Tokyo dispatches state that Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, denied any new demands on French Indo-China.

Japan's pro-Axis trend rises as Nazis gain: Page 4.

Federal Spending May Top $20,000,000,000 This Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP) — The Budget Bureau, adding up pyramiding defense outlays, found today that pending appropriations and contract authorizations may push this Congress' spending total above $20,000,000,000.

This figure would not only be the largest in peacetime history, but would be more than double the amount actually spent in the last fiscal year.

Statisticians found that Congress already has appropriated $13,824,052,124 and has authorized contracts for an additional $1,060,487,009. These funds cover all regular governmental costs, as well as special defense items.

Pending Items

Main pending items are an appropriation estimate of $2,237,191,957 and a contract authorization request of $2,732,960,000, both in the latest defense bill. Altogether, completed and pending expenditure proposals total $19,920,783,090.

Extra funds to pay for extraordinary training of the National Guard and for conscription would be required if Congress approves these military measures. They probably would put the total over the $20,000,000,000 mark.

The revenue ledger of the Government also is showing gains, although a huge deficit is taken for granted. Taxes already enacted, including the new defense levies, are expected to bring in this fiscal year (ending June 30, 1941) about $6,367,600,000.

Other Tax Income

To this may be added a substantial sum from the proposed excess profits tax, now being framed by the House Ways and Means Committee. Yield of this levy has been estimated at from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000 a year.

Future Payments

Not even the Budget Bureau is able yet to guess what the deficit will be for this fiscal year. The apparent deficit is more than $13,000,000,000, but the actual one may be only about a fourth as much.

Officials explained that revenues may turn out, especially if an excess profits tax is enacted, to be much larger than anticipated, and expenditures may be much smaller than they appear.

The nearly $4,000,000,000 of contract authorizations, for instance, may not require actual cash outlay by the Treasury until a later year. Thus, the Army might sign a contract for $100,000,000 worth of airplanes tomorrow, but the Treasury wouldn't pay for the machines until they were finished, which might be 1942 in some cases.

Even the cash appropriations are rated on an "if and when" basis. Department officials have asked for as much money as they think they will need. If all is not spent, it will either lapse or go over to another year.

Defense projects have accounted for more than half of the money so far involved in completed or pending measures. The army and navy together are booked for $6,776,804,340 of appropriations, plus $3,445,780,397 of contract authorizations.

Other large appropriation items include relief, $1,157,711,357; interest on the public debt and other Treasury expenses, $1,911,329,303; Agriculture Department and farm programs, $1,025,158,003; Federal Security Agency (mostly social security), $866,693,400; executive and independent offices, $1,121,679,403.

Roosevelt Warns Against Bigotry

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared yesterday that racial and religious discrimination imperials the fundamental rights of all Americans.

He sent this statement to the Committee of Roman Catholics for Human Rights, observing its first anniversary:

"Freedom of conscience, as written into the Federal Constitution, through the wisdom and foresight of the fathers, has been a guarantee of peace and happiness during all our life as a nation. Any selfish group which would discriminate against any of our fellow citizens because of race or religion would thereby endanger the fundamental rights of all.

"Only by common recognition of the principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can we attain the national unity which is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life and those cherished institutions which it fosters and encourages."

Meteor Showers Due Aug. 10 to 13

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—This is the month for meteors, and the American Meteor Society asks star-gazers to watch the heavens closely during the nights of Aug. 10 through 13 and report meteor counts to the society's observatory at Upper Darby, Pa.

Those will be the best nights for meteor showers, the Society says, and the best observation period is between midnight and dawn.

Dr. Charles P. Olivier, Meteor Society President, advised that about 70 meteors an hour may be expected after midnight "on the best night," probably Aug. 11, and 40 to 50 on the other two.

Two White Russians Interned in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Evening News reported today that Rear Admiral Nicholas Wolkoff, former officer of the Imperial Russian Navy and once Naval Attaché in London, and his daughter, Anna, have been interned under defense regulations.

Scotland Yard officers arrested Miss Wolkoff, the newspaper said, and later arrested the Admiral at a Russian tea room which his wife operates.

It was not disclosed whether Miss Wolkoff was the same Anna Wolkoff, a Russian dressmaker, who was linked with Tyler Kent, former employee of the United States Embassy who was charged last week under the Official Secrets Act.

Getting Ground Work of Flying

Wide World

Students of Aviation Engineering

Not like the general run of students, these men, all of whom have some engineering degree, are paid $200 a month while taking a 16 weeks' course at the California Institute of Technology

They are all long past the student age and are studying aviation engineering under John Kachig Minasian, instructor in engineering drafting, and James V. Crawford, instructor in descriptive geometry, both of the Institute's faculty. The men in the picture are shown in the drafting room where they spend three hours daily of the study period. The course is an experiment of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation which has put $150,000 into it. There are 126 students and all have been assured of a job with Lockheed if they want it, at the end of the course.

WPA Alien Purge Brings Dismissals To 429 Workers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration reports that its purge of aliens, Communists and Bund members had resulted in dismissal of 429 persons.

In compliance with a Congressional act, all WPA employees have been required since last July 1 to sign an affidavit that they are not Communists, members of a Nazi Bund, aliens, or affiliated with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government.

"The fact that only 429 out of more than 1,650,000 failed to sign such affidavits confirms our belief that only a minute percentage of WPA workers was affected by these provisions," Commissioner F. C. Harrington said in a statement. "Wherever there is evidence that a false affidavit has been presented, we will submit that evidence to the proper authorities for prosecution."

Louisiana and New York each reported 49 dismissals, the largest number in a single State. Forty-six of the New York dismissals were in New York City.

No dismissals were reported from Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Kansas, Montana, and Utah. Mississippi and Hawaii also reported no dismissals as yet, but final reports have not been received from them.

Negroes in Georgia To Strive for Vote

LOG CABIN CENTER, Ga., Aug. 5 (AP)—Negroes searching for methods to raise the economic level of their race in the United States denounced at a meeting here "exclusion of the black man from the ballot" by such political barriers as "white primaries and the poll tax."

Assembling in this rural community where the parents of some of them had been slaves, representatives of church, business, educational and fraternal organizations drafted a resolution for the State Central Planning Commission urging "that all Negroes exercise every legitimate means to obtain the right to vote as all honorable citizens should."

Relief Boosts Aid Sent Abroad By U. S. Charity to 8-Year High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP) — Relief expenditures boosted American religious and charitable contributions to foreign countries last year to approximately $43,000,000, the highest for any year since 1931.

Announcing the figure, the Commerce Department said $4,000,000 of relief funds were sent to China, Poland, France, and other European countries, besides the usual expenditures for missions, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

A study of institutional contributions by August Maffry, of the Department's finance division, was made public showing that since early in 1919, Americans have sent $1,270,100,000 abroad. This included vast sums sent to Europe to feed and rehabilitate World War victims. In 1919, for instance, the sum was $140,000,000.

Contributions abroad declined yearly from 1919 until they reached $26,700,000 in 1935, then turned gradually upward.

Mr. Maffry estimated that the combined contributions of all Protestant churches in the United States totaled $599,800,000; nonsectarian contributions, including the Red Cross and the postwar Hoover relief agency, $43,400,000; Jewish charities, $149,300,000; and Roman Catholic gifts, $89,600,000.

In 1939, the division was: Protestant, $16,000,000; Jewish, $13,900,000; nonsectarian, $10,700,000; and Roman Catholic $2,400,000.

The destination of these charities varied with the groups. The bulk of Protesant contributions went to Asiatic countries, with additional large amounts to Africa and Latin America. Roman Catholic gifts were split about two-thirds to Europe and one-third to Asia. Last year, Jewish charities were devoted almost exclusively to furnishing relief and resettlement funds for Jews leaving Germany, and Poland, primarily for Palestine, and in a few cases, to Latin America.

The nonsectarian gifts, except for Red Cross shipments to Europe and China, were spread widely over the globe.

Railway Express Hours Cut Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—An Emergency Fact-Finding Board, set up by President Roosevelt to stay a threatened strike of 30,000 union employees of the Railway Express Agency, recommended Aug. 3 that the company reduce the employees' basic work week from 48 to 44 hours.

The Board was named by the President July 10 after the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks ordered a walkout on the ground that the Express Agency refused to lower the work week as it had done previously for 5,000 of its vehicle drivers belonging to the teamsters' union.

The granting of the 44-hour week to the drivers, the Board told the President, "precipitated a problem which could be solved only by extending the same work week to a considerable part of the balance of its employees who in May, 1940, totaled about 43,000."

The Board said it did not find that the shorter work week should be granted for employees of the general office and accounting division or the trained messengers.

Army Officer Urges One-Man Command

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., Aug. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, commanding officer of the Third Corps Area, has proposed a "one-man command" to control the Nation's armed forces.

Addressing 231 businessmen-recruits ending a month of military training here, General Parsons criticized conscription of "ungainly numbers," rapped "alarmists" and asserted "we need criticism of our defense plans."

"The crying need," he said, "is for a national defense plan complete in every detail. Such a plan must be directed by one man and must have as an integral part a statement of just what area we want to protect. It is obvious that only a relatively few problems can be brought before the President. Thus, the authority to co-ordinate every military branch must be placed in one assistant to the President."

'Mercy Ship' Cargo Coming Back in Part

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Red Cross "mercy ship" McKeesport will bring back part of the $1,000,000 cargo she took to Europe when she arrives in Baltimore this week.

The vessel, originally scheduled to go to Bordeaux, was shifted to Bilbao before she left New York June 15. A week after reaching Bilbao, the McKeesport was sent to Marseille to unload her relief cargo.

Red Cross officials there withheld at least 25 trucks and 25 station wagons and small ambulances. These are being brought back to the United States and will be shipped to England.

'Shirley Temple' Rules Virginia Auto Traffic

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5 (AP)—Wags lost no time in giving a name to the new building of the Virginia State Highway Department, under direction of its commissioner, Henry G. Shirley.

It's "Shirley Temple."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Dr. Cook Was Center Of Arctic Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 5—Dr. Frederick Cook, one-time Arctic explorer, who passed on here today, came into prominence in September, 1909, through announcement that he had discovered the North Pole, only to be shorn later of all honors that had been heaped upon him because of his claim to that achievement.

Five days after Cook announced that he had discovered the Pole a similar announcement was made by the late Admiral Robert E. Peary, the claims of the rivals precipitating one of the most spectacular and widespread controversies in the long search for the top of the earth.

Admiral Peary's data was accepted by the National Geographical Society, and he was thereafter accepted as the discoverer of the North Pole.

Germans Destroy Cavell Monument

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Miss Carolyn R. Nash, a volunteer ambulance driver for the American Hospital near Paris, arriving aboard the Yankee Clipper, reported the Germans have destroyed the monument to nurse Edith Cavell in the Tuilleries Gardens, Paris.

The arrival of the plane with 25 passengers marked the 200th clipper crossing of the Atlantic. Radio greetings were exchanged near the Azores with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor aboard the Excalibur.

Political Brevity

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—No words were wasted between Capt. M. Wallace, Richmond attorney, and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace after the latter's nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

"Dear Henry," wrote Captain Wallace, "from one Wallace to another, congratulations. Charles M. Wallace."

The answer came on the margin of his letter: "Thanks, Charles. Henry."

Co-operation Held Vital In Social World

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 5 (AP)—The world faces a crisis in human relations, Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago said here, because man's moral vision is out of adjustment with a technical world in which co-operation is necessary.

The Nobel Prize physicist addressed the Estes Park Institute of Human Relations, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, of which he is Chairman.

"Our churches and schools have the most important task in the world, that of inculcating among peoples the desire to work together," he told an audience of 600 persons.

Dr. Compton said that the United States should not imitate the way of the dictators. He contended that the method of terror and destruction of human freedom are bound to destroy a nation.

"Integral dissensions are weakening. Those factors which strengthen a group such as good organization, technical knowledge and the will to work for the good of the state must be used to advance the development of all nations," he declared.

"Our rapid advance in technology has disrupted our social life but is a source of great power when properly co-ordinated with our needs. Our many racial and culture groups may be in conflict; but because of their diverse cultures they can likewise give a richness to life that is unknown outside America."

Jackson Denies Hatch Loopholes On Contributions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Attorney General Jackson challenges the opinion of Henry P. Fletcher, General Counsel for the Republican National Committee, that the Hatch Act's limitations on campaign contributions did not apply to those made to state or local committees "entirely divorced" from the National Committee.

In a statement, Mr. Jackson said "no plans of this nature for avoiding the limitations of the Hatch Act are accepted or approved by the Department of Justice."

Mr. Fletcher made his opinion public yesterday, explaining it had been sent to Republican National Committeemen and state chairmen. He said that provisions of the Hatch Act limiting personal campaign contributions to $5,000 did not embrace contributions made to a "state or local committee or other local organization."

In view of that, Mr. Fletcher said, "we see no objection to any donor giving any amount he sees fit" to one of those groups. He added, however, that such groups should be "entirely divorced from the Republican National Committee and should operate by authorization of the respective state committees."

Roosevelt Is to Get Glass' Vote as Duty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia discloses that he will vote for President Roosevelt despite his opposition to a third term.

The Senator, who placed James A. Farley's name in nomination at the Democratic convention, also has declined an invitation by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska to testify before a committee which will consider Senator Burke's proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit a third term, although Senator Glass said he would vote for it in the Senate.

"I stated in my speech in Chicago my position on a third term," Senator Glass was quoted by the Washington Post by telephone from his home in Lynchburg, Va. "However, as a member of that nominating convention, I feel in honor bound to vote for its nominee. This I propose to do."

Seattle Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Doors are open here to evacuee children 6,600 miles away and homes ready long before there is much prospect of receiving them. Both "enquiries" at the office of the British Consul and "inquiries" at headquarters of American groups, have brought a deluge of telephone messages, letters and visits from those eager to extend hospitality.

One answer is extended to all—that a branch of the United States Committee on the Care of European Children, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is honorary President and Marshall Field Administrative Chairman, is being organized locally and will care for the distribution and placement of children.

All are assured that there is no great hurry as eastern homes will undoubtedly accommodate those arriving first. "Specified" children, however, will come straight through to the West Coast. But for unspecified children, just plain evacuees, there is also a warm welcome and preliminary work has been done in selecting and choosing proper homes.

Johnson Calls Himself Another 'Purge' Victim

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, says President Roosevelt used "the same old stiletto" in declaring that Senator Johnson could not be considered a Liberal or Progressive Democrat.

"This is just the same old purge; the same old sham expressions of regard and affection," Mr. Johnson said.

Rules for Mail to War Camps Made Available to Red Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — Detailed instructions on how Americans may send individual packages to prisoners of war in any belligerent nation have been forwarded to 3,700 American Red Cross chapters throughout the Nation.

Red Cross officials point out that regular parcel post service by the U. S. Post Office has been suspended to most of the belligerent nations, but that the handling of these packages is possible under international treaty. The packages will be carried postal free by the U. S. Post Office, in an arrangement worked out between the Department, the State Department and the American Red Cross.

Before a package will be accepted by the Post Office, it must be marked with the following information: name, rank and number of prisoner; designation of prison camp, country in which camp is located.

The packages may not exceed 11 pounds in weight and may contain the following:

Food, clothing, games, musical instruments, books, and toilet articles, including only soap, towels and tooth-brushes. They may not contain arms or utensils, such as large pocket knives and scissors; pharmaceutical products of any kind, such as toothpaste, vaseline, hair lotion, mouth wash or perfume; ink, pens, paper, notebooks or postcards; newspapers or doubtful printed paper; compasses, maps, cameras, field or magnifying glasses, electric lights, inflammable products, candles, parts for telephones or radios.

U. S. Reveals Evacuee Rules; Financial Guarantee Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—As the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington had voted to permit early consideration by the House of the Hennings Bill to permit American vessels to evacuate children from war-torn Europe, regulations for the emigration of children from the British Isles as required by the American Consulate General in London were announced in detail here today. The instructions stress that the "special procedure" is established for use during the present emergency only.

The British applicant must file with the American Consulate valid British passports, two birth certificates, five photographs, a cable dispatch from an American relative or friend guaranteeing support of the applicant while in the United States, a cable from an American banker of the relative or friend sponsoring the application stating the bank's opinion that the sponsor is financially able to care for the applicant, a visa fee of $10 and parents' written consent to the evacuation of their child or children.

The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of 215 Fourth Avenue, now engaged in a $5,000,000 nation-wide fund raising campaign, announced that hundreds of women in the British Isles were being selected as trans-Atlantic escorts for children being registered for evacuation to the United States. According to present arrangements, there will be one shipboard "mother" for every 15 children. The escort service is being paid for by Americans in the British Isles.

Coincidental with announcement of the departure from this country of additional relief workers for France, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, appealed to American organizations holding funds for relief in France to release their money immediately in order that food can be bought in Europe to relieve the great need there.

"Our workers anticipate a serious food shortage in the very near future," Mr. Pickett said, "and at the earliest possible moment we will purchase supplies in this country, but granted the most favorable circumstances, we cannot hope for American food to arrive in France earlier than October or November."

Reports from French representatives of the Friends Committee disclosed that approximately 1,000,000 refugees had disregarded official orders not to leave the Southern Departments until arrangements had been completed for their return home and that they were massed on the frontier just south of the German-occupied zone, where bridges were down and communications cut and were starving. Mr. Pickett said his organization had dispatched immediate foodstuffs and notified the American Red Cross. The situation among children in Marseille also was characterized by the Quaker organization as "critical."

The Allied Relief Fund of 57 William Street revealed that a total of $713,000 in cash contributions had been received.

Charles V. Vickery, President of the Golden Rule Foundation, who returned to New York yesterday from Havana, announced the organization of a campaign for the relief of child war sufferers in Europe and Asia among the delegates of the Latin-American republics at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers. Each of the Latin-American republics will set up committees to handle contributions to the campaign characterized as a "Golden Rule Christmas Gift," he said. The campaign seeks to place a contribution box on every dining table in the Hemisphere with the intent that a coin a meal be collected for the Fund.

Britain Offers Aid to Labor In Spite of War's Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In its handling of the labor issue Britain is proving that war, despite its constant demands for great personal sacrifices, need not impede the progress of the arts of government and of social service.

In his few weeks of office Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's strong-man Minister of Labor and former Trade Union leader, has already accomplished much of importance to the future of British social practice. The fact that he has at the same time been the sponsor of vital and imposing schemes for the solution of immediate wartime labor problems has tended to obscure the significance of his progressive moves.

Particular attention has been paid here to the Bill which Mr. Bevin recently presented to Parliament for the extension of the Unemployment Insurance Acts to cover "white-collar" workers and for an all-round increase in jobless benefit. This is indeed considered one of the most important single reforms of labor legislation that has been made for some years; it is one for which many leading thinkers as well as labor leaders have constantly been working. It is, however, only one of a number of reforms for which the new Minister of Labor is responsible. Another is the organization of an entirely new section of the Ministry of Labor which is to devote itself to welfare questions, such as the better use of workers' leisure and the improvement of factory conditions.

To Help "Little Man"

Meanwhile, Mr. Bevin has disclosed to The Christian Science Monitor that "in his spare time" he is engaged on the task of finding a means whereby the sacrifices of the nation in men can be in some part repaid by a new and truly national scheme for the training of skill and dispensing of culture.

"The world war Army was one that cut right across the whole working class population," Mr. Bevin explained to the writer. "This time the system of calling up by progressive age groups, with the young men going first, will take a gap right out of society. It is not just individuals who will be affected but the whole nation, for society loses not only the men but their culture, learning, skill. One of my tasks is to study to find how, somehow, in training, in education, I can do something to bridge that gap."

Of less national significance but of more immediate importance is the extension of the Unemployment Insurance scheme. For many years the "little man," the clerk in the black coat, the suburbanite, has been nobody's concern but his own. While Parliament had built up for workers with small wages an elaborate system of national social service, the black-coated worker has had to finance his periods of unemployment out of his own pocket, to find himself a new job as best he could by pounding the pavements. Now, however, all persons with incomes up to £420 a year are to be included in unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance schemes. This means that they will be able to have something to fall back on when times are bad. And it also means that they, too, will be able to take full advantage of the nation-wide network of Employment Exchanges.

Expect Fund to Grow

Under the new Bill benefit payable to insured persons is to be increased by 3s. per week, from 17s. to £1 for men and from 15s. to 18s. for women. To meet the cost of increased benefits, weekly contributions are to be increased by 1d. each, from workers, employers and the government. It is estimated that the new rates and the inclusion of the new class of non-manual workers will increase the income of the Unemployment Fund by nearly ten million pounds a year. If employment continues to maintain a high level it is obvious that the fund will grow considerably. Mr. Bevin hopes that the fund will be big enough fully to meet post-war conditions, when unemployment, even if only temporarily, is sure to raise its head.

As far as the black-coated workers are concerned the "new deal" does not become operative for about a year. They are to begin paying their contributions in September but since they must acquire the usual qualifications of thirty weeks' contributions before being entitled to benefit, they will not be able to take advantage of their right to the dole until 1941. One of the main reasons for bringing this new class of worker into the scheme is the possibility that as more and more of the nation's wealth is demanded to buy war material and less and less is left for the purchase of ordinary consumer goods, many non-manual workers will face periods of unemployment. It is not expected that anyone will remain jobless for long but it is felt that the nation must help these persons during the transition period between the old job and the new.

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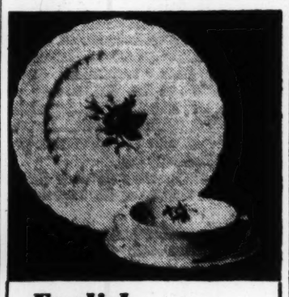

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Government Eases Access To Federal Youth Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Two federal youth agencies, heretofore serving destitute youth only, have opened their programs to young people wanting to acquire a national defense skill.

Transformation of the CCC from a relief agency into a "true service organization," furnishing employment and training to young men whose families are in the moderate income group, was announced here today by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

At the same time, the National Youth Administration announced that to become eligible for employment on NYA projects, young people need only to be certified as "in need of employment, work experience and training." The financial need of their entire family no longer will be considered.

New recognition was also given vocational training programs by the Wage-Hour Division with the issuance of special regulations authorizing employment of student-learners at wage rates lower than those applicable under the fair labor standards law, if such employment is in connection with a bona fide vocational training program.

Liberalization of CCC entrance requirements was announced by Mr. McNutt in a letter to James M. Landis, Dean of the Law School of Harvard University. The change, he explained, was ordered as a means of providing useful employment and vocational training for young men whose parents, while not on relief, are unable to give their sons the training needed to provide them a start in life."

Qualified young men from families on public relief rolls will have the first chance in each community to enroll in the corps. When this group is exhausted, enrollment will be open to boys from families eligible for relief and the next order of preference will go to youths from families whose incomes are below the normal standard for the community. If these three groups do not exhaust the State's quota, then enrollment will be open to boys whose families are in the moderate income group.

Young people from 18 to 25 who are out of school and unemployed will be eligible for NYA as in previous years, but exclusion of family needs in eligibility requirements will make it possible to reach marginal groups and to select youth for NYA projects on the basis of their need for employment and their suitability for the type of work provided by the project.

Mississippi Pays as It Goes And Shows a Yearly Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi for eight years has been operating on a "pay as you go" basis, and closing each year with a surplus.

Painstaking trimming of operating expenses here and there, new sources of revenue provided by a state sales tax of 2 per cent, a tobacco and amusement tax, and a revision of the privilege tax code has enabled the State to close the present fiscal year, and the 1938-40 biennium, with an estimated surplus of between $1,800,000 and $1,900,000 in the general fund, after all obligations are met. The State Treasurer, Lewis May, also reports that tax collections for the first six months of this year are running consistently above collections for the same period last year.

In 1932 the State's indebtedness had gone into the millions, the treasury was almost void of funds, and state warrants were heavily discounted, if cashed at all, and there was no demand for Mississippi state bonds. But the concerted effort of each administration and legislature since 1932 has enabled Mississippi not only to pay off each day's operating expenses, but has paid off state bonds as they have matured, with regular interest payments, and also has been able to call and pay off bonds before maturity, and to sell refunding bonds at attractively lower interest rates, thus saving thousands of dollars in interest. During the years of depression the Legislature has kept busy along other lines, besides balancing the budget. Many state laws have been revamped from time to time.

The eight-year period has seen much of the state governmental machinery overhauled and among the many changes were enactment of more co-operative agricultural laws. The bank supervision law was renovated, the state penal system reorganized, educational laws amended, a homestead and livestock exemption law passed. Since 1935 a social security law providing for emergency relief and old age assistance has been in operation. The state of finances is now such that an increase in the individual allotments for old age assistance will start in the fall.

The report of State Treasurer May lists a balance of $2,507,121 in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, and estimated that between $1,800,000 and $1,900,000 of this would prove to be a net surplus for the biennium, after the final month of the fiscal year's bills were paid from appropriation balances to the credit of the state departments.

The Tax Commission reported total collections of taxes it administers from Jan. 1 to June 30, to amount to $6,932,688, a substantial increase over the $6,177,090 collected during the first half of 1939. Sales tax collections for the same period totaled $3,748,006 compared with $3,150,144 collected during the first six months of 1939.

45,000,000 Radio Sets Now in U. S.; More Than 9,000,000 Sold in 1940

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the organization's 18th annual convention today that the past year had been radio's greatest, with sales of over 9,000,000 radio sets bringing the national total to 45,000,000.

"With less than 7 per cent of the world's population, our country has nearly half of all radiocasting stations and receiving sets," Mr. Miller said in his annual report.

"The American people want radio sets more than they want anything else in the line of electrical equipment, for more sets were sold than electric irons, or toasters, or washing machines, or vacuum cleaners, or any other electrical device."

Sharp notes of discord came from behind the scenes today as the men who run the Nation's radio stations got down to business to decide upon the price of music and who will supply it for radiocasting.

The battle over music involved the powerful Association of Composers, Authors and Publishers (A. S. C. A. P.), and the newly-formed Broadcast Music, Inc. (B. M. I.)

A. S. C. A. P.'s request for an increase in music rights contract rates, which would cost the radiocasters $8,750,000 next year—almost double that of the last year—was behind the controversy.

N. A. B., which includes the larger broadcast chains, has threatened to leave the A. S. C. A. P. fold and get its music from Broadcast Music, Inc., which it was instrumental in forming.

Should this occur, the radio would carry the songs of men now practically unknown, because most of the "name" tunesmiths are A. S. C. A. P. men.

Veterans' Group Out for Willkie

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—A group of present and past officers of four major veterans' organizations announces the formation of the Willkie War Veterans National Committee to boost the election of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee.

A committee of three has left for Washington to confer with Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and planned to discuss the campaign with Mr. Willkie soon.

They are Harry W. Colmery of Kansas, former National Commander of the American Legion; James S. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania, three times National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Edward F. McGinnis of Chicago, former Commander of the Cook County Council of the American Legion. Headquarters were set up in Chicago.

Mr. Colmery declared in a statement that Mr. Willkie "knows war, like the rest of us, and wants no more of it."

"But, if war comes to us, it will be comforting to know that we have in the White House, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, a man who was an officer in active service in the Great War."

Exmoor, Escaping War, Makes Port at N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The American Export Line Freighter Exmoor—last American ship to leave the Mediterranean after Italy entered the war—docked in Jersey City Aug. 3 with 33 passengers, all but three, American citizens.

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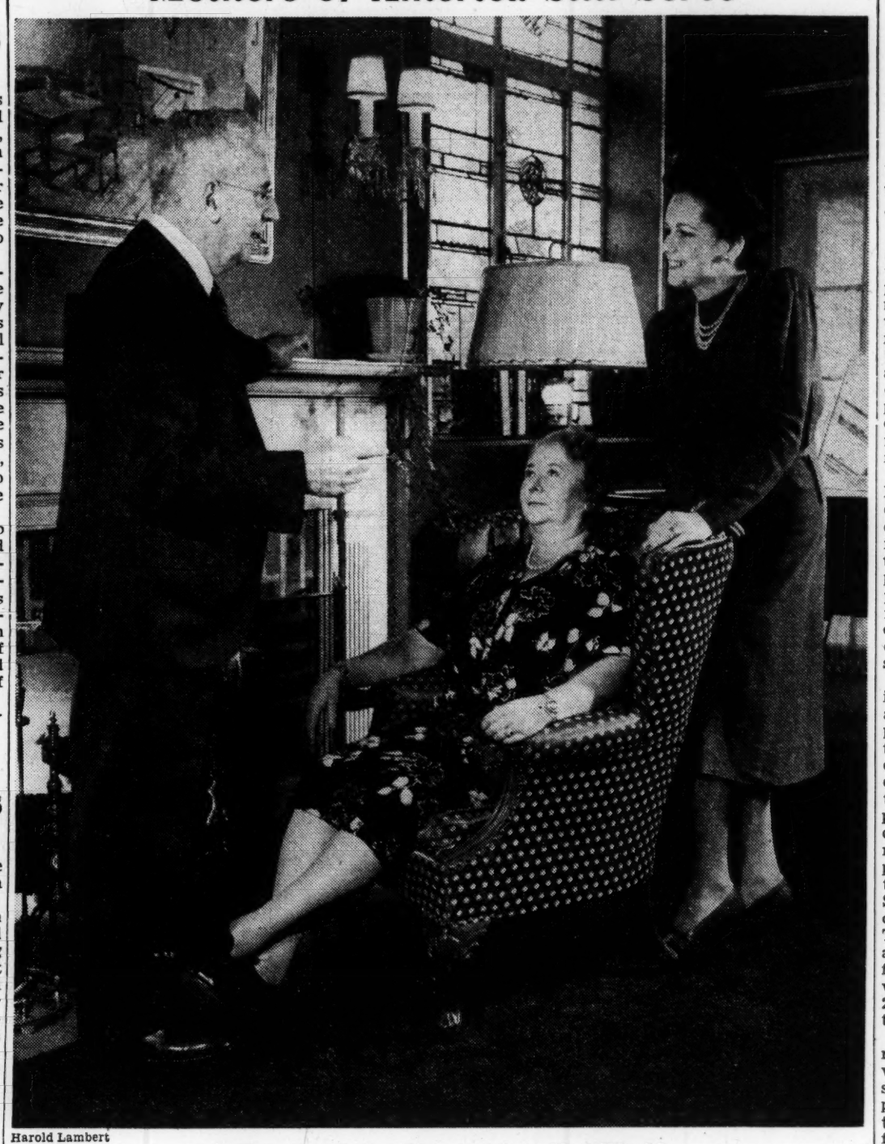

Harold Lambert

A New Epoch for Women in the New World

America's Mothers Find Wide Field of Service

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the fourth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—On a recent Saturday evening I was a guest at a Washington home, where one of America's 30,000,000 mothers was a fellow guest. Her husband has a very good position in the government service and the family lives in one of Washington's most desirable suburbs.

But somewhat before midnight that evening, she said, "It's time for me to go home, for I'm a working woman."

I was surprised and suggested, "Tomorrow's Sunday! Nobody has to work."

"That's my busiest day," she objected.

"What's your job?" I asked.

"Paper route," she replied.

Seeing I was completely puzzled, she explained, "My 12-year-old son has undertaken to deliver a leading Washington morning paper to our neighborhood, and on Sundays his load is so heavy that I usually give him a lift with the car."

"Does your boy have to get up early every morning?" I asked.

"At six o'clock."

"And who awakens him?"

"His mama," the lady said, laughing.

Helping Small Son

After that, this gracious mother seemed to me more gracious than ever. To her other work of looking after five children and a husband, she is helping her small son in an enterprise that will strengthen his character and enrich his personality.

Mrs. D. is a widow. She works in an office, as stenographer, accountant, secretary, doorkeeper, receptionist and many other things. Being an American, she wears stylish clothes, keeps her hair well curled, looks young, and appears prosperous. I thought, indeed, she was a woman of leisure, doing office work just to help a cause.

One morning when I had occasion to visit her office, I said, "I feel like celebrating today, my son just got a graduate fellowship in a good university. It's a load off my mind."

"I'm celebrating, too," she said, and offered me a piece of candy. "My son also got a graduate fellowship, that came as a gift from heaven."

"I didn't suppose you had a son that big!" I exclaimed.

"A daughter, also, and three tiny grandchildren," she went on.

This charming, cheerful office girl was a grandma! She had had to support two children at their most expensive period of development. She carried that enormously heavy burden so cheerfully I had thought her life a picnic.

The "Ticket Lady"

From a very pleasant town in southwest Virginia I had to go to another small town, and was fearful lest the fast train wouldn't stop at both stations. I asked the baggage man about it, and he said, "Ask the ticket lady. She'll get it done. She starts and stops the trains around here!"

I supposed that only a large, ferocious Amazon would have force enough to make fast trains stop, so was delightfully surprised to find a lithe, mild, blonde, little lady at the ticket window. She promised to stop all the trains I wished, and seemed so friendly that I dared ask her if a pretty 12-year-old girl studying in her office was her daughter.

"No, my granddaughter," she replied. "We're very good friends, and she sometimes stops here on the way from school."

"And how long have you been a railroad woman?"

"More than 30 years; that's how I supported my granddaughter's mama."

Traveling through a midwestern farm area, I stopped at a pretty, well-painted farmhouse to see an old family friend. It was evening as I drove into the yard between the house and barn. I honked and after a while a sun-bonneted lady about 70 years of age emerged from the cow shed. The years have accumulated ample sustenance for her, and when I asked her why she keeps on working, she replied, "I prefer to stay here. I don't want to burden my sons; I would feel restless in town. I like my cows and chickens. There's another old lady nearby. When we like, we get into my auto, she pays the gas, and we drive where we please."

Back to Milking

We said, "Goodby," and Grandma Amy, an exceedingly well-poised, well-informed, refined lady, went back to finish her milking.

The swish, swish of the lacteal jets she squirted into her foaming pail mingled in a vast milky vesper, softly vibrating over all the Middle West. For the Mississippi valley is still a land of farms, millions of women still wear sunbonnets, and thousands still milk cows.

However, most American women do not milk cows or hoe potatoes any more. They work at other things. They have left the farm and moved into cities, but many moved in, to work.

If we should ask our 30,000,000 home-makers how many go forth to daily toil, a full eighth would answer, "I." More than 12 per cent of American mothers would say, "We are earning or helping earn the money that supports the family."

And they might add, "The number of working women is constantly increasing. Forty years ago three and three quarters millions were gainfully employed, now fully 12 million. A third of our five million widows and divorced women perform daily tasks for gain."

"Among our 8,000,000 clerical workers are almost as many women as men and a fifth of those must care for families. Of the 2,000,000 women workers in factories, a third support or help support families. No less than 35 per cent of the million business women help keep their families going."

If you should ask our 26,000,000 children over four years of age going to school, "Who are your teachers?" most would reply with women's names. America entrusts most of its boys and girls to women.

Women at Counters

If, following the westward march of morning light, you should watch the opening of all our banks and stores, insurance offices, government bureaus, and other institutions, you would see women at more than half the counters, and at almost half the desks.

If some week day you'd loiter in any shopping district in our land, you'd see that women do America's buying. If you were so indiscreet as to inquire how they were paying, you'd see they have their own checkbooks or are custodians of the family purse. And you could not but note that the steady improvement in beauty throughout the land, in vehicles, clothes, homes, lawns, furniture, parks, and general appearance, is largely due to the good taste of women. They give tone here, as in no other land.

Now let us call Sarah, the wife of Abraham, Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, Joan, the savior of France, good Queen Beth of England, to come with all their sisters of other lands and times, and tell us if women ever lived as well as this before. Their unanimous answer would be, "America created a new epoch for woman, placing her on a height that had never been attained."

Let's call, too, the spirit of history, who sees, weighs, and appraises all things, and ask him, "Is the American woman measuring up to her unmatched responsibility?"

"That I shall not say," the spirit would answer, "but I may declare that never did America so much need good mothers, to keep it calm in a maelstrom of cares, to inspire purity amid corroding coarseness, to lead the people from self-indulgence back to their duties, and to teach true love for the whole American people."

Aid to Farming To Continue At Muscle Shoals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—Electric furnaces glow and turbines throb at a plant which has again come into the national spotlight.

Tons of phosphates for demonstration farms in 20 States are turned out at the Muscle Shoals plant, but preparations are being made for production of explosives there, for national defense, if needed.

Naturally the question has arisen as to whether the Muscle Shoals operations can be used for both purposes. David E. Lilienthal, one of the three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, answers it like this:

"The TVA munitions plant at Muscle Shoals stands as a symbol of the democratic conception of defense. It was built for war. But in the years of peace it has served the basic needs of a peaceful people. It is producing a phosphate plant food, an aid in the restoration of our soil fertility, a source of strength to the people who live on the land, a safeguard to our supply of foods and fibers.

"Now once more war is abroad in the world, and the plant is available for adaptation to the production of explosives. Yet at the same time, faithful to the democratic conception that we must conserve our basic resources for the ultimate strength of all our people, the production of plant food can continue. Detailed plans are ready so that concentrated phosphate needed for the land can continue to be produced at Muscle Shoals without jeopardizing the output of war materials. So far as TVA can influence the decision and the results, you may be confident that the bill for our defense will not be paid this time as it was 20 years ago by the exhaustion of the soil.

"While this country prepares, if necessary, to meet force with force, we can go on with our program of soil enrichment, making our people secure against the hazards of the future, restoring the land from which we draw our health, our strength, our very life."

That means the testing and demonstrating of TVA's experimental phosphates by 30,000 farmers will go on.

Three Men Buy 'Hole in Ground,' Find Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—This is the story of how three men, in straitened financial circumstances, worked their way into a prosperous business within a few months.

Only a few months ago Ben Morucci and Edward Cidiciu were Work Projects Administration workers and Anthony Dinard was working on a Mahoning County construction gang. Now they are operating a big quarry, full blast, producing thousands of feet of cut stone each month and getting their homes, machinery, and quarry out of debt.

The men, tired of a meager existence, signed a lease for the quarry, which had been abandoned—and hardly was the ink on the lease dry before they were in business up to their necks. Last January, their corporation was nothing but a hole in the ground and a name—when they submitted bids for stone for some building jobs.

They had expected to get one small job from the bids. Instead they got them all—and they were unprepared to handle the contracts. They mortgaged their homes, borrowed from friends, and bought equipment—a derrick, hoisting motor, air compressor—and dug in.

By slim margins, they met the demands until they could hire more help and buy more equipment. Today the men are on a fair way to prosperity.

President Makes Choice of 68 Names For New Naval Ships Under Contract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox announced Aug. 3 the names of 68 naval vessels for which contracts have been awarded. The names were selected by President Roosevelt.

The three aircraft carriers in the group will be known as the Bonhomme Richard, the Intrepid, and the Kearsarge.

Thirteen cruisers were named for cities, in accordance with long standing Navy policy, as follows:

The Amsterdam, named for Amsterdam, N. Y.; Santa Fe, for Santa Fe, N. M.; Tallahassee, for Tallahassee, Fla., the second vessel so called; Birmingham, for Birmingham, Ala., second vessel so called; Mobile, for Mobile, Ala.; Flint, for Flint, Mich.; Pasadena, for Pasadena, Calif., the second vessel so named; Springfield, for both Springfield, Mass., and Springfield, Ill., the second so named; Topeka, for Topeka, Kan., second so named; Baltimore, for Baltimore, Md., the fourth of that name; Boston, for Boston, Mass., sixth of that name; Pittsburgh for Pittsburgh, Pa., second of that name; and St. Paul for St. Paul, Minn., the second of that name.

The names of fish were assigned to 22 submarines while 30 destroyers were given names in honor of Navy and Marine Corps officers and men.

Chandler, Smith Widen Leads

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5 (AP)—Senator A. B. Chandler (D), and Walter B. Smith, Bell County attorney (R), already certain of nomination, widened their leads in the Senatorial races with more than three-fourths of the State's 4,3441 precincts in the primaries of Aug. 3 counted.

The November vote is to decide who will fill out the remainder of the term of the late M. M. Logan, ending in 1943.

Unofficial tabulation of 3,303 precincts gave Mr. Chandler, now serving by appointment, 134,401 votes to 20,081 for his nearest of five opponents, Charles P. Farnsley, Louisville attorney and former State Representative. The other contenders had an aggregate of fewer than 16,000 votes.

Mr. Smith had 42,070 in the same precincts. Nearest to him was Roscoe Conkling Douglas of Saxton, with 3,744. Three others trailed.

All nine incumbent Congressmen—eight Democrats and one Republican—apparently won renomination.

Improved Conditions For Boatmen Stressed

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Joseph Curran, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union, declared that the nation's industrialists should "immediately grant necessary improvements in working conditions" of inland boatmen "as a vital part of our national defense program."

Mr. Curran came here for the three-day annual convention of the Maritime Union's Inland Boatmen's Division opening.

RIVERVIEW APARTMENTS—2, 3, 4 and 5 ROOMS

Breeze-swept roofs provide a retreat for tenants on these sultry summer days

WINDOWS

WITH A MISSION

NO ONE builds a room without a window, but rooms in city apartments too often have windows in name only. A notable exception is found in Castle Village where every window commands unobstructed light and air, and a view—from a high elevation on the crest of a cliff overlooking the splendor of the Hudson and Palisades.

● No other Manhattan apartments have such a scenic location; and no other apartments have been planned and oriented in the Castle Village manner.

● That homeseekers were quick to discover the many unique advantages of these modern fireproof apartments conceived and constructed by Dr. Charles V. Paterno, is proved by the record of 85% rented at this writing.

● Wouldn't you like to live in this quiet, parked community, apart from city clamor; where every room is flooded with light; where an open window admits a river breeze instead of city noise and dirt; where the view, day and night, is an inspiration? And that is not all.

● Outdoors are garden walks and benches, a long vine-covered pergola, and great mall—all overlooking the River. Above are roofdecks, the highest in Manhattan, commanding a view of New York's long lost horizon.

● Of course Castle Village offers every wanted feature, including dropped living rooms, parquet floors, streamlined kitchens, two passenger elevators and one service elevator in every unit, and corridors silenced with heavy carpet.

● A private ramp garage *on the premises* is another most important modern living convenience.

● Nearby are public and private schools, churches, the Independent Subway and Fifth Avenue buses. The Sixth Avenue line of the Independent will carry one to 42nd Street in 21½ minutes.

● We urge you to visit and inspect Castle Village, its furnished exhibition suites, garage, gardens, roofdecks and playground. Remaining apartments, the same in kind and equal in value as those already rented, may be leased for immediate or October occupancy.

2 Rooms $70 . . . . 3 Rooms $85 *to* $110
4 Rooms $110 *to* $117.50
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $130 *to* $150
Rentals include Gas and Electricity

Castle Village

RIVERSIDE DRIVE – 182ND TO 186TH STREET
Entrance on Cabrini Boulevard – 1 Block East of Riverside Drive
Conceived and Constructed by DR. CHARLES V. PATERNO
NEHRING BROTHERS, INC., *Managing Agent*
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R. A. F. Raids Nazi Bases To Nip Invasion at Source

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The British Air Ministry reported daily and nightly raids on military objectives in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany in an attempt to disorganize any invasion before it would be launched.

Hangars, runways, and grounded aircraft have been sprayed with bombs and machine-gun fire from low altitudes in daylight attacks on air bases in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, the Ministry said.

Chief targets of night forays were said to have been German air fields and oil depots at Emden, Hamburg, and elsewhere.

Meanwhile increasing Nazi activity at French channel ports kept England on the alert as tides and weather combined to offer Germany more favorable conditions for attacks.

New Leadership

The British Government, meanwhile, moved to strengthen Britain's defenses by placing the Home Guard—now 1,500,000 strong—under new leadership, replacing with younger officers a handful of veteran generals, whose ideas of war were described as "highly antiquated."

At the same time, the civilian population surrendered its traditional August Bank Holiday to speed the work of producing munitions and vital war supplies.

Royal Air Force pilots told of machine-gunning German troop concentrations at the French port of Abbeville, of bombing truck convoys and an armored train, and blasting barges near Gravelines and Dunkirk.

An Air Ministry communiqué said naval buildings at Kiel were set afire, airdromes pounded heavily, and numerous hits scored on vital synthetic oil plants in the German industrial area.

Attack on Ruhr

Railway communications in the Ruhr and Rhineland were reported systematically attacked.

The Admiralty announced torpedo-carrying swordfish planes had scored direct hits on hangars at the Italian airdrome at Cagliari, Sardinia, during the fleet operations in the Mediterranean Aug. 1 and 2.

Two of the planes were reported lost in the attack but the British said that three Italian craft had been shot down by naval dive bombers in attacks on the British fleet.

The singing of the trawler Cape Finisterre after it had been attacked by four warplanes was reported by the Admiralty.

Its announcement indicated the little fishing boat had been serving as a naval auxiliary.

Nazi Air Raids

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—The German Air Force carried out a number of raids on British antiaircraft positions, oil tanks, and shipyards Aug. 4, the High Command announced.

In reconnoitering operations over England and Scotland, a communiqué said that a merchant ship was sunk at the mouth of St. George's Channel, about 65 miles southwest of Pembroke.

During the night, the High Command said, German warplanes bombed oil-storage tanks and shipyards at Sheerness, in the Thames Estuary. Antiaircraft positions were attacked at Thames Haven, in the Thames Estuary, and North Killingholme, in the Humber River Estuary.

Italy Tells It:

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—Fourteen British planes were shot down in Africa yesterday, the Italian High Command announced today, claiming that 10 were downed in an air battle which resulted when the British attempted to bomb Libyan troops on the march near the Egyptian frontier.

The High Command said the 10 British planes downed included seven of the Gloucester type and three Blenheims.

Italy meanwhile acknowledged the loss of another submarine.

British sources said that approximately 15 submarines, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers and 1 store ship of Italy's navy had been destroyed since the war in the Mediterranean began May 10. Britain has reported eight Italian submarines destroyed "East of Suez" where Italy sought to cut British Empire connections in the Red Sea area. Italy was authoritatively reported to have had 104 submarines at the start of the conflict.

British Tell It:

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 5 (AP)—Three Italian planes were shot down in a big air battle in Eastern Libya Aug. 4 in extensive operations in which only one British plane is missing, a Royal Air Force communiqué reported toda.

The air fight apparently was the same one mentioned by the Italian High Command which declared that 10 British planes were shot down in a "most lively fight" with a "large enemy formation" near the Egyptian frontier.

The British declared their reconnaissance aircraft, accompanied by four fighters, met 50 Italian fighters in Eastern Libya and shot down two of them, while a third Italian plane was the victim of antiaircraft fire of its own ground forces.

The communiqué also reported that British fighters had intercepted a formation of Italian planes attempting to attack Mersa Matruh, on the Egyptian Coast, and had forced a number of the raiders to jettison their bombs in the sea.

Some bombs were dropped on land, but no damage was done, the communiqué said.

Landing Denied

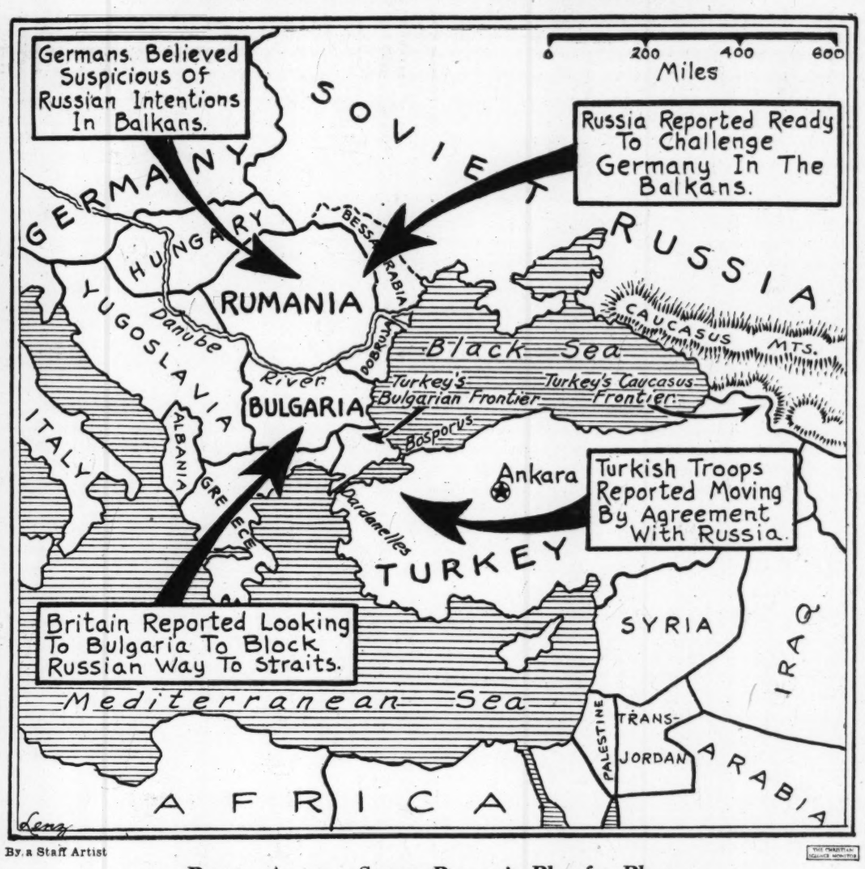
LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Reports that British troops landed in the French African possessions, Madagascar and the Cameroons, were denied by British officials.

They added, however, that interest reportedly shown by Nazis in the French West African port of Dakar was regarded as especially serious.

(Havas, French news agency, reported at Vichy that French Government officials said British sailors from the cruiser Dragon landed and paraded the streets in Douala, in the Cameroons, but returned to their ship on orders from the commander of the French Atlantic Squadron.)

British sources said all the French African colonies were being watched closely. This, it was explained, is because of fears that those under control of Chief of State Pétain's French Government thus are also under German control.

Checkerboard of the Balkans



By a Staff Artist

Powers Arrange Strong Pawns in Play for Place

Important moves believed to be impending in the Balkan area indicated on map. Turkey is said to be lining up with Russia in the event of Germany intervening in Southeastern Europe. While Britain is reported to be encouraging Bulgarian resistance to any advance by Russia, the possibility of Britain finding itself in a Russo-Turkish combination is being discussed.

Turks and Russians Agree On Defense of Frontiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 5—A tacit Turko-Russian accord has now been arrived at under which Turkey has agreed to shift its military concentrations westward in exchange for a Russian guarantee of inviolability of the Caucasus frontier, The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high diplomatic source in Ankara.

Turkey now has more than 1,000,000 men under arms, despite the heavy calls on labor to reap a highly flourishing harvest, and today's official denial of the news agency story that many troops had been sent to the Caucasus frontier seems to give some backing to reports that Moscow has solicited the maintenance of Turkish military preparedness on its Balkan borders just in case Germany should raise objections to the moves which Russia is believed to be contemplating in Southeast Europe.

Despite the pro-Axis speech of Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff Aug. 1, Germany's latest diplomatic incursions into the peninsula have in Turkish opinion brought forward the day of Russia's open challenge to Germany in this region and as a British ally Turkey is matching its policy with every anti-German tint which it believes it can see appearing in the Kremlin's signal light.

Maneuver Cuts Both Ways

Thus the indications that Germany's next western onslaught may release another Russian wave over the Balkans appear to have persuaded Ankara, whether at Russia's suggestion or not, to readjust its military dispositions so that Turkish preparedness will help discourage German countermeasures.

It must, however, be pointed out that the Turkish maneuver cuts both ways. The massing of troops on the Thrace-Bulgarian frontier means that Turkey will be in a position to meet the possibility of a Russian change should Moscow attempt via Bulgaria to pierce the corridor to the Dardanelles and so obtain full control of the Black Sea.

At the same time, should Moscow forget the Caucasus border guarantee, authorities here are ensuring that adequate Turkish troops will be emplaced along this more easily defended line.

Britain's three months' calculated wooing of Bulgaria, together with Sofia's disappointment at the results of Premier Philoff's visit to Berlin is considered here appreciably to have strengthened the Russo-Turkish Balkan position, and reports of London's sympathy for the Bulgarian claims to the Dobruja—now held by Rumania—has keeled Bulgaria more steeply toward Turkey.

Turkey Still Pro-England

If Bulgaria's new attitude is maintained it will greatly neutralize Ankara's initial concern at the occupation of Bessarabia, as it would place the barrier of a more amenable Bulgaria between Russia and its dreams of controlling the Straits.

There is no visible reorientation of the Turkish policy toward present conflict. Turkey is still considered solidly pro-England and latest reports here envisage possible Turkish co-operation toward a vastly changed situation on the continent to Britain's ultimate advantage.

The presence in Berlin of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey is held by some to show the Reich's anxiety at Turko-Russian relations and this is considered to offset to some extent Mr. Molotoff's retrospective innuendoes regarding Turkey and the supposed anti-Russian incidents.

Estonia's Fall Linked to 'Fifth Column'

The following exclusive story on the methods by which Soviet terrorism forced the Estonians to sign away their independence under color of a free-will agreement is based on eyewitness reports. It shows the steps taken by the Russian regime to prevent any independent accounts of conditions in Estonia finding their way to the outside world.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5—The European war and important events in other parts of the world have caused Soviet Russia's recent seizure of the Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, to take a back seat. But eyewitness reports of events in Estonia, one of the three states concerned, leave no doubt but that the occupation of certain military points by Soviet troops a few months ago was but the first step toward complete absorption of that country within Russia.

The ink on signatures of Joseph Stalin's emissaries promising to honor the independence of Estonia was hardly dry before Russian soldiers and "fifth-column" agents began to trickle in.

These were specially trained political agents from "schools of agitation and subversive propaganda—Baltic section," natives from Baltic countries who had been ordered to establish contact with local Communists and subversive elements.

They masqueraded as soldiers and at a given hour on a given day they appeared in the streets of Tallinn, mixing with the crowds and giving the general impression that things were stirring.

Counter-protest actions from loyal citizens quickly followed. But the Communists had laid their plans carefully and well. Non-Communist Estonians, hurrying from their homes into the streets, were surrounded by enemy troops and armed tank formations moved menacingly up and down.

"Joyous" Surrender

Thus occurred what the Russian radio called a "joyous and voluntary" surrender.

So spontaneous was it that in order to prevent the truth from getting over the frontiers, all communications with the outside world, whether by letter, telephone, or telegram or by road or sea, were prevented, and nobody was allowed to leave the country.

The capture at pistol point of key positions, the arrest of public-spirited leaders, the liberation of criminals from prisons, the forcible liquidation of the Government and Presidency, the terrorization of well-to-do citizens by threats of reprisals against their families and relatives—these were the methods used to secure the surrender.

When the full story of events of the past few weeks in Estonia is related, it will make a terrible indictment of the Communist policy, say eyewitnesses. The new overlords have disregarded entirely the country's Constitution. They have gone their own way about making up a new government.

This was chosen by Soviet commissars from among the extremists, and Parliament was dissolved.

Faithful to the form, but not to the spirit of the Constitution, new elections were announced. These were announced as the first at which the Estonian people could "elect freely." But only the Communists or their supporters were allowed as candidates. All voters, however, had to vote. Passports of voters were stamped, otherwise they were left blank, and all owners of blank passports will be henceforth treated by commissars as "enemies of the people."

Unanimous Results

Naturally the results were unanimous. After the election followed the reading of a specially prepared declaration. This was "unanimously" carried. It said little about Estonia.

It was made up of eulogistic slogans about Soviet Russia as a workers' heaven, free from exploitation, want, and tyranny.

Backed by Soviet guns and rifles, this new mock parliament surrendered Estonia's independence. An appropriate background for this, acclaiming Mr. Stalin, Premier Molotoff and other leaders, was immediately relayed to Russian radio stations.

Meetings were organized among workers. The routine everywhere was the same. First came a speech by one of the secretaries, followed by the reading of ready-made greetings and a telegram to "Stalin the Liberator."

Norse Ship Sinks

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Norwegian steamer Sofie Baake was disclosed today to have gone down off the northeast coast of Scotland yesterday after a collision with the Swedish ship Lima. The crew of 39 officers and men was saved.

The Sofie Baake was a vessel of 5,461 tons. She sank within 20 minutes after being struck amidships.

American Laborist Denounces Defense

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Compulsory military service and the current congressional defense appropriations were denounced yesterday by Representative Vito Marcantonio (ALP) of New York at a peace rally sponsored by the Emergency Peace Mobilization Committee.

"These preparations are designed not for defense but to catapult America into war to guarantee the American dollar and the British pound," Mr. Marcantonio declared.

The audience was estimated by police at 18,000 persons.

Hansson Assails Swedes Expecting Trend to Fascism

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Per Hansson rebuked those who expect a swing toward Fascism in Sweden as a result of closer economic relations with Germany.

"Our people have manifested their maturity for co-operation in democratic forms," Mr. Hansson said. "As to our internal life, there is no need of any new orientation, but only for intensification and improvement of methods of work suitable to democratic life."

The Prime Minister said that only Swedes have proven their ability to make democracy work, and therefore they have no need to "run after foreign prototypes."

He said it appeared as though some people "expected new signals," and added that if they expected him to utter "demands for cutting loose from democratic institutions and running after foreign patrons without criticism, I cannot personally be of any service."

Japan Makes Complaint On Gas Embargo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japan has protested formally against the embargo which makes it impossible for her to purchase aviation gasoline in this country.

Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, handed a note of protest to Sumner Welles, under Secretary of State, on instructions from his Government.

Polite but grave, the Ambassador strode into the Under Secretary's office in the State Department Building. Mr. Welles, standing beside his desk as Mr. Horinouchi entered, smiled and shook hands. Then they discussed briefly the formal communication.

The Japanese envoy would not disclose the contents of the message to reporters afterward, except to say that it dealt with a commercial matter.

From reliable sources it was learned, however, that the note protested against the aviation gasoline embargo on the ground that it was discriminatory against Japan.

One basis that may have been cited for this claim of discrimination, it was said, was that the embargo would affect the Japanese much more than the British because Japan had less facilities for refining its own aviation fuel.

The embargo was announced at the White House on July 31. The announcement said that shipments of aviation gasoline from the United States to points outside the Western Hemisphere were being halted in "the interest of national defense."

Department of Commerce officials said the order would virtually wipe out this country's aviation gasoline export business, which amounted to 1,164,343 barrels in the first six months of this year. Of this six-month total, Japan took 105,000 barrels, France 513,513 and the United Kingdom 504,196.

Japanese purchases were considerably larger last year than this. They declined the first half of 1940, Government experts said, due partly to the accumulation of a reserve, partly to the growth of refining facilities in Japan and partly—perhaps—to lack of foreign exchange for large purchases.

The Japanese note will be studied further before a reply is made by this Government.

Journalists Taken On Hamburg Tour; Port Is Avoided

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 5 (AP)—A small group of German, Italian, and American journalists were taken to Hamburg by air on Aug. 3 to inspect the city, the port of which authorized British sources said had been reduced "practically to ruins" by Royal Air Force bombing.

The correspondents, in a swift, two-and-a-half-hour trip through the city, saw business in full swing, and no evidence of "pulverization."

[There is distinction between the port and the city itself. The British claim to have been careful to have avoided the destruction of nonmilitary objectives.]

The trip included a visit to the tower of St. Michaelis Church, a popular spot for tourists seeking a bird's-eye view of the city.

The church rises above the Elbe River near the old city. Modern Hamburg, where the British claimed to have caused the most damage, is several miles from the tower.

Docks in the vicinity of the tower were in good order, including one of three large sections of the Blohm and Voss Shipbuilding Company. In fact, the only sign of destruction was a small ship whose masts protruded from the waters of the Elbe. An Air Force officer said it caught fire and sank some time ago.

Hamburg police said most of the British bombs were falling in the outskirts of the city because of heavy anti-aircraft fire which forced the planes to leave the area above the city itself.

British May Offer Long Resistance, Rome Review Says

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—The authoritative political review Relazioni Internazionali has conceded the "probability" that the British Empire "may still offer lengthy resistance."

Nevertheless, the review said, one must consider the "gradual weakening" of the British position, adding:

1. Co-operation of the dominions and overseas territories is "tending to diminish."
2. France is out of combat "for decades."
3. Prospects of Balkan support for the British have vanished "both among neutrals and among those who may be considered sympathizers in reserve like Greece and Yugoslavia."
4. The Mediterranean is "blocked by Italy."
5. In the Pacific, "the dominions can only keep silent in the face of the active, energetic policy of the Japanese Empire."
6. American policy "tends to disconnect England from the United States" while German submarines are able to "nullify the cash-and-carry formula."

Nazis Bar Kosher Rites

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands (AP via Berlin)—A German decree forbids the ritual slaughtering of cattle for Jewish consumption.

Japan's Pro-Axis Trend Rises With Nazi Gains

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Germany's continental successes inevitably strengthen the forces of "axis collaboration" in Japan. Indication of this is seen in the efforts of the Seiyukai party's so-called reformist or Nakajima faction—Nakajima is a vital factor in Japanese aircraft engine production—for a strengthening of German-Italian-Japanese co-operation.

At a recent meeting of leaders of the faction Mitsuno Miyata of the House of Peers urged reconsideration of the decision that Japan was not to allow itself to become involved in the European war. It was likewise asked that the Government reinforce its Axis ties.

In view of the Soviet-German alliance of last year the idea of any active German participation in Japan's efforts against the Comintern was generally dismissed. But now Mr. Miyata is urging a "strong foreign policy to cope efficiently with the international situation"—in other words, join the side which seems to be winning.

Uncertainty Over Russia

This movement on the part of the Seiyukai faction fits in with the new one-party movement. Those who favor Axis collaboration would like to emulate the examples of Germany and Italy with regard to one-party-ism, having a single Japanese nationalist party similar to the Nazis in Germany and the Fascisti in Italy.

There is considerable ground for belief, however, that the drive toward getting involved in Europe will be checked by several solid obstacles. One of these is the continuing uncertainty over Soviet Russia, which Japan inevitably considers a menace no matter what sort of treaties anybody may sign with Moscow.

Fishing Dispute Persists

Another is a well-foundd realization that neither Europe nor the Americas have any great enthusiasm for Japan's policies in China, which have not at any time included much favoritism for either friend or foe and which have cost Germany, in particular, a great deal.

Japan has lately been dallying with a certain amount of Soviet rapprochement. The recent signature in Moscow of an agreement providing for demarcation of border areas gives some ground for a feeling that the immediate issues between Russia and Japan are in a fair way to solution. But there are many other issues such as the northern Saghalien coal and oil concession problem, and the perennial fisheries quarrel, which do not seem any nearer solution than ever.

Besides this, Japanese have a feeling that Russia represents an eternal menace, compact of both national expansionism forever latent and international bolshevism likely to spread at any moment. Maybe this is a mere nightmare but it continues very real and makes Japan constantly aware of its present weaknesses, always cautious about spreading itself much thinner.

In joining with Germany and Italy for more than lip-service to an anti-Communist ideal, Japan realizes that it might put itself in a subsidiary role with no assurance whatever of a share in spoils of victory. Again there is the haunting thought that possibly the eventual victory will go to democracy. America in any event is most important to Japan.

Indians Critical

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The India League in London published today a declaration of the powerful All-India Congress Party (Indian Nationalists) "wholly disapproving" of Britain's agreement with Japan to close the Burma Road for three months to war supplies for the Chinese Army.

The declaration, telegraphed to the League by the Party Secretary, J. A. Kripalani, said this action constituted a "flouting of Indian opinion" and was "clearly an encouragement to an aggressor nation."

Hitler Plans Population Shift In Balkans as on Chessboard

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 3 (AP)—Transfer of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons to the countries of their ancestry is Adolp Hitler's plan for disposing of Rumanian-Hungarian territorial problems, regardless of how much land Rumania ultimately cedes, German diplomatic circles said today.

Under this scheme, all Hungarians in Rumania would be returned to Hungary; all Germans in any ceded territory of the disputed Province of Transylvania would be removed to the Reich, and all Rumanians in such areas as well as present Hungary would be transplanted into Rumania.

According to latest estimates, there are 1,400,000 Hungarians in all Rumania; 500,000 Germans in Transylvania, which Rumania gained from Hungary in the World War settlement, and 100,000 Rumanians in Hungary.

German circles said the recent Axis-Balkan Conferences had limited Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations to a semi-circular frontier area taking in two large Transylvanian cities.

They said Hungary's representatives began by demanding all Transylvania, then asked for the border zones plus a corridor in a section where Hungary claims to have a large majority, but that both demands were rejected.

These sources declared the Rumanian ministers were assured of frontier guarantees as well as economic, cultural and financial support from the Reich as soon as Nazi territorial and economic questions are settled—presumably at the end of the war.

They asserted the Hungarians had violated their agreement by making a public clamor for more territory than had been agreed upon.

Rumania is expected to open territorial concession talks with Bulgaria Aug. 7, when Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff and Finance Minister Dobri Bojiloff are to arrive in Bucharest, informed sources said.

Bulgaria claims southern Dobruja, which Rumania won in 1913. Conversations with Hungary will follow, it is expected.

Circulars entitled "Rumania, Awake" were found in city mailboxes yesterday, calling upon the people to refuse to "give up a single fistful of our land."

While the Rumanian Council of Ministers discussed anti-Jewish laws, it was learned unofficially the latest plan would require nearly 250,000 Jews, who cannot prove that their ancestors for three generations were born in Rumania, to leave the country within five years, meanwhile living in ghettos as foreigners.

U. S. Seen Holding Latin Bloc's Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Commander Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the Moore-McCormack Lines, returned from South America today with the expressed belief that the United States steamships would hold the trade despite a stiff fight.

Mr. Lee arrived on the American Republics liner Argentina after a tour of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. He said 80 per cent of the peoples of those nations "are violently opposed to Germany," with the remainder ranging from "lukewarm to enthusiastic favoritism of Axis powers."

Brazil, he asserted, is in favor of anything the United States wants to do, and she will go along with us. Our trade with Brazil can be greatly expanded and we need not worry about competition."

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Paris to Get Funds for Repairs

VICHY, Aug. 5 (AP)—The French Government today authorized a State Loan of 600,000,000 francs to the City of Paris to repair damage caused by the war and enable commerce and industry to resume operations.

[The French franc has not been quoted in the foreign exchange market since the armistice, but ranged in value from 1.73 to 2.27 cents during the first five months of the year.]

A decree said the loan would carry 2 per cent interest and would be repayable prior to former loans accorded the City.

Another decree established a corps of 300 mechanical engineers attached to the Ministry of Industrial Production to supervise industrial reconstruction in France.

Unoccupied France, meanwhile, struggled steadily with the towering problem of reconstruction.

A dispatch to the newspaper Petit Parisien said 39 trains were returning 40,000 refugees a day to their homes in Belgium and the German-occupied areas of France. It said 900,000 Parisians had returned home between June 25 and Aug. 4, raising the total who have returned to the capital and its environs to 2,900,000.

Fifty thousand Boy Scouts, members of youth clubs and unemployed men will be used in preparing fuel for future charcoal burning trucks and automobiles, it was announced by Henry Hiquet, charged by René Belin, new French Minister of Industrial Production and Labor, with construction of this type of vehicle and with providing fuel to run them.

Hiquet, in an interview, said 40,000 ovens would be needed to produce the fuel for the 50,000 "Gazogene" machines the Government hopes to construct in the near future as part of its effort to conserve much-needed gasoline.

Party Uniforms?

VICHY, France, Aug. 5—One political party with at least some of its chieftains in uniform was forecast today as the basic pattern of the new France being built on the ruins of the Third Republic.

[Uniformed party leaders is one of the features of German and Italian political systems.]

Dissolution of the old political parties will be among the first matters taken up with the forthcoming organization of a single National Party, Marcel Deat, one of the leading participants in preliminary meetings, wrote in the newspaper L'Ouevre.

In fact, he said, the death of the Nazi-mastered Republic's multiple parties actually "was registered at the same time as the death of the parliamentary regime."

The new, unopposed party belongs to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and its guiding motive is "The Great French Family," Deat wrote.

Unofficial accounts of preliminary meetings mentioned arguments by Deputy Gaston Bergery for alterations in the present Pétain Cabinet. Vice Premier Pierre Laval was said to have made no open objection.

Nevertheless, despite rumors that there might be governmental changes nothing official has as yet been announced.

It was understood also that there is a tendency among organizers of the new National Party to put at least the upper tiers of its hierarchy and its regional chieftains in uniform.

Textiles Rationed In Netherlands

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Aug. 5

Textiles will be rationed along the lines of the German system, the Director of the Netherlands State Distribution Bureau for Textiles announced Aug. 3.

The population will receive ration cards.

Oppose Plants' Use

VICHY, Aug. 5 (AP)—René Belin, the new French Minister of Industrial Production and Labor, declared in an interview that if French war industries in the occupied area are working for Germany "they are doing so against our wishes."

Such factories, both in the occupied and un-occupied zones, he said, are in condition to start operations but "they will not begin to manufacture war materials if we have anything to say about it."

Belin said syndicates and unions would continue in existence but wholly as craft guilds barred from political activity and under strict government control.

Employers, he added, will be under the same control.

He said both sides—employers and employees—would be encouraged to organize in factory regions and on a national scale according to industry but that "Labor and Capital must recognize each other's rights."

When disputes arise, he explained, both sides will be given a chance to reach an agreement. Failing, the Government will impose obligatory arbitration.

Nazis Bar Nuncio

VICHY, Aug. 5 (AP)—Monsignor Valerio Valeri, Papan Nuncio to France, is reported to have been turned back Saturday when he attempted to drive to Paris from Southern France.

A Rumanian air attaché and the Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy also were said to have been refused permission to enter the German-occupied French territory.

The account heard here said the Germans pointed out that diplomats and others accredited by the French Government are not accredited by Germany and have no business in the occupied section, from which Germany is undertaking military activities.

One of the few diplomats allowed to enter the German-held territory was the United States naval attaché, Capt. Ross Hillencutter, bearing dispatches.

It was reported here without confirmation that the Archbishop of Paris has been restricted to his residence for three days. The reports gave no reasons for the restriction.

French 'Gas' Supply

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP) — Secretary of State for Industrial Production Belin has announced that the Pétain Government's gasoline supplies total less than 240,000 tons for both occupied and unoccupied zones of France while normal gasoline consumption of the country is 200,000 tons a month.

M. Belin said he was negotiating with "certain nations" for 2,200,000 tons of gasoline and oil now in certain Mediterranean ports. He declared Germany had promised she would not requisition any oil stocks which might be imported.

The Vichy Government recently issued strict regulations rationing gasoline and oil.

Age Limits Set

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—The new armed forces of France will be not only smaller but younger.

Under the demobilization clauses of the armistice terms France is required, among other things, to reduce the number of regular army, navy and airforce officers.

Chief of State Philippe Pétain accordingly issued today a decree setting new maximum age limits for all ranks; limits which tend to weed out the older officers and permit younger men to assume posts of authority.

All officers over the age limits are slated for automatic retirement under a special pension plan.

The age limit for generals commanding armies is set at 62 years, generals commanding corps or divisions 60, generals commanding brigades 58, colonels 56 to 60, depending on which branch of the service; lieut.-colonels 54 to 60; majors 52 to 60, captains and lieutenants 45 in fighting services, 50 to 54 elsewhere; admirals 62, vice-admirals 60, rear-admirals 57, captains of the navy 52 to 55, depending on the type of vessel; lieutenants and ensigns 45.

Looters Caught

LYON, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—French Civil and Military authorities have made more than 500 arrests in the Lyon Region alone in a house-to-house search for arms, munitions and supplies looted from warehouses during France's last days of war.

Several truckloads of hidden guns and ammunition have been found.

Sentence Teachers

BERLIN, Aug 5 (AP)—The German Radio reported today that three women teachers at Marseilles, France, were sentenced to five years each on charges of spreading propaganda against the new French Government in the schools.

Churchill Warns Britain Against Defense Laxity

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned his people Aug. 3 not to permit "the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness" in preparations against German invasion. He said that recent German rumors that no invasion is intended should be regarded "with a double dose of the suspicion which attaches to all their utterances."

In a statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's residence, Mr. Churchill said:

"The Prime Minister wishes it to be known that possibility of German attempts at invasion has by no means passed away.

"The fact that the Germans are now putting about rumors that they do not intend an invasion should be regarded with a double dose of the suspicion which attaches to all their utterances.

"Our sense of growing strength and preparedness must not lend to the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness."

Spain Pictured As Famine-Ridden

NEW YORK (AP) — Spain was pictured by passengers on the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas arriving Aug. 4 from Bilbao and Havana as a famine-ridden country overrun by German "fifth columnists" in the guise of tourists.

The Rev. Timothy L. Bouscaren of Chicago, who had been teaching for two years at the Gregorian University in Rome, declared both Spain and Italy had been reduced to conditions where "they can't fight."

"The Italian people did not want war and they can't take it now," he said. "There are food shortages and the people are restless.

"But the conditions in Spain are appalling. There is poverty everywhere, and the people are terribly hungry. They're completely miserable."

Other passengers said Spain was thronged with young male tourists from Germany — enough, added one passenger, to make up four divisions and seize the country.

Coins Fall on Russia As Treasure 'Erodes'

MOSCOW (AP)—Puzzled collective farmers have learned why it rained silver coins in the ancient little village of Meshcera, near Gorky, July 16.

The farmers gathered several of the oval-shaped silver pieces, abou the size of a large fish scale, which poured on them during a violent thunderstorm.

Archaeologists, to whom they brought the coins, identified them as late 16th century pieces and the theory was advanced that they were part of an undiscovered ancient treasure exposed by erosion and sent flying by the storm. One professor said other, heavier valuables and also utensils probably remained.

Search is expected to begin soon.

Moroccan Shift

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Rome radio broadcast a report Aug. 3 that the British diplomatic staff has arrived at Tangier in Spanish Morocco after having been given 24 hours to leave French Morocco. The report was heard by NBC.

Oasis of Light in Blackout

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Late News Bulletins

All is not black in a London blackout. In the picture above, for instance, the lamp of a lunch wagon throws a dim circle of light into the street but it is carefully screened from peering eyes of any hostile airman above. Four night wanderers gather for refreshment while the proprietor reads to them bulletins of the war from the latest edition of a London paper. It is easy to imagine that the two men in uniforms are soldiers just released from guard duty, the hatless one, perhaps, is a watchman from a nearby building, while the chap with what appears to be a camera slung over his back could easily be a newspaper photographer stopping for a bite to eat on his way back to the office. In the background, a pedestrian with a flashlight is about to enter a restaurant. Its dark exterior, broken only by a dim "O-P-E-N" on the door, does not give even a hint that inside all is light and cheer. This is the last of a series of three sketches drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Greece's Neutrality Announced

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (AP)—Premier John Metaxas has announced the neutrality of Greece, another of the nations of southeastern Europe upon which Great Britain has relied for possible support in the Mediterranean war with Italy.

Greece "remains and will remain neutral" in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace in southeastern Europe, the Premier told the nation in a broadcast on the fourth anniversary of his "iron man" regime.

While not an actual ally of Britain, Greece has received a guarantee of her independence from the British and has been regarded as a probably ally of the British should Italy attempt a drive toward the Dardanelles or the Aegean Sea.

Turkey, ally of Britain and guardian of the Dardanelles, also has announced her intention of staying out of the war unless attacked.

"In this terrible conflict which shakes the very foundations of Europe," declared the Premier, "Greece, always ready for every sacrifice to safeguard the integrity of her territory, her independence and her honor, should these precious possessions be threatened, remains and will remain neutral."

Striking at intriguers, of whom he said a few had appeared, Mr. Metaxas said he had "taken measures to ensure that these few men may be forced to stop defaming the honest name of our country before foreigners."

Mr. Metaxas assumed near-dictatorial powers in 1936 in a coup d'etat in order to combat "political divisions and the menace of Communism."

Career Men in New Zealand Chosen for Political School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Dominion has moved to establish an aristocracy of intellect in its public service by the inauguration of a new School of Political Science to be attended by career men selected from the service.

The new school, which is at Victoria University College here, will in the course of the next two years be filled with appointments of this kind. It will give the most promising officers of the public service an extra course of training for their work.

They will study political institutions, the social and economic history of their own country, public finance, public administration, and administrative law among other things.

During the two years in which they will remain at the university they will reecive £170 a year compensation. During the five months when the university is in vacation they may return to their department jobs. Promotion depends entirely on their record after they graduate with a diploma in political science and return to take up their careers.

The fact that they have been chosen from many applicants to enter the political science school marks them out for advancement.

This plan of providing a specially trained personnel for the public service, from its own ranks, is claimed here to be something new in the world. Fathering the scheme is Dr. Leslie M. Lipson, British-born graduate of the University of Chicago, and newly-appointed Professor of Political Science here.

Behind the move is another motive: to preserve the national public service against the inroads of the war. It is feared here that lack of control of the career men of the service may result in a lowering of quality by the time the conflict with Nazi Germany ends, and that men able to fill responsible posts may become scarce as after the World War.

When the first batch of appointed men has completed its first year's studies, a further batch will be sent to the School of Political Science. By 1941 entry of students other than those sent by the Government will be unlikely, unless they are able to devote all their time to their course and pass an entrance examination.

Safeguards Sought For Price Levels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Miss Harriet Elliott of the National Defense Commission told a press conference Aug. 3 that efforts would be made to "stagger" the huge army and navy purchases under the defense program to prevent undue increases in consumer prices.

Miss Elliott said that while there had been a slight general price increase noted in recent weeks, it was nothing to be alarmed about. She declared her consumer division felt that drastic price rises were not inevitable and said that conferences with retailers disclosed a general desire to keep the price situation balanced.

Portuguese Concern Seeks Oil in Timor

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — The Companhia Ultramarina Petroleos, in which an American, Alec Dodson, is prominently interested, has been granted a monopoly by the Portuguese Government to search for oil in the Portuguese colony of Timor, East Indies.

British Flying Boat Arrives, Service to America Resumed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Regular air service between Great Britain and the United States has been re-established, with arrivals here scheduled for each Sunday and take-offs for Britain on the following Thursday, it was announced by Paul Bewschea, American representative of Atlantic Airways, Ltd., today.

Mr. Bewschea's announcement followed the arrival of the four-motored British flying boat Clare at La Guardia Field air basin last night, it being the first passenger airplane to fly the Atlantic from the British Isles to this country since the service was discontinued on October 3 last.

The Clare carried only three passengers, Col. William J. Donovan, wartime commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the American Expeditionary Forces; Charles R. Fairey, English airplane manufacturer, and Geoffrey Cuniffe, an official of the British Air Ministry. Mr. Fairey and Mr. Cuniffe left the airplane at Boucherville, Quebec, Colonel Donovan thus being the only passenger to fly through to New York.

The service, the announcement said, will, for the time being, be confined to "official" passengers and mail.

Started From Toole

The Clare took off from Toole, England, near Southampton, Saturday afternoon, under command of Capt. J. C. Kelley-Rogers, and for a while was accompanied by a convoy of British fighting planes, the number of which and the distance the flying boat was convoyed not being revealed. From Toole it flew directly to Botwood, Newfoundland, whence it proceeded to Boucherville, where it was refueled. The plane flew the house flag of the British Overseas Agency, of which Atlantic Airways, Ltd., is a subsidiary.

Neither Colonel Donovan nor Captain Kelley-Rogers would discuss the flight and Mr. Bewschea said he had nothing to add to his brief announcement that the service had been resumed.

Colonel Donovan said he had gone to England on a mission for the United States Secretary of the Navy, but declined to say what it was. Announcement regarding this mission would have to come from Secretary Frank Knox, he added.

F. B. I. Men at Field

Colonel Donovan was met at La Guardia Airport by two members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whom, he said, were old friends. When reminded that Americans are not permitted to travel aboard belligerent vessels, he said he was traveling on a special passport, having left the United States for England on July 14 by Clipper plane of the Pan American Airways. While in London, he said, he conferred with Hugh Gibson, representative of the American Commission of Polish Relief. Colonel Donovan, it will be recalled, is chairman of the Paderewski Fund, which is raising funds to assist the Poles.

The arrival of the Clare marked the second trans-Atlantic flying boat to reach here yesterday, the Yankee Clipper, of Pan American Airways, completing the two-hundredth trans-Atlantic crossing by flying boats the Pan American Airways system earlier in the day.

The Yankee Clipper, commanded by Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan, brought 25 passengers, among whom was Baron Eugene de Rothschild, nephew of Edouard de Rothschild, member of the banking house bearing his name.

Airplane 'Ferry'

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two British Royal Air Force pilots announced last night that they were organizing an aviation unit in Montreal to ferry bombing planes from Canada to Great Britain.

The pilots, Capt. Donald C. T. Bennett, well-known trans-Atlantic flier, and Capt R. H. Page, stopped here briefly en route from Canada to California for a "liaison with west coast aircraft plants."

The two, employed by the British Imperial Airways as civil pilots were lent to the British aircraft production ministry to develop a trans-Atlantic system for delivering bombers to Britain under their own power.

They said, American neutrality laws prohibited American pilots from participating in such a service and that they were "only in the market for Canadian pilots."

Albany Air Stop

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Canadian Colonial Airways today inaugurated passenger plane service between New York and Albany, on its scheduled run to Montreal.

The line announced two flag stops will be made in each direction daily.

A certificate of convenience and necessity was granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board to add the stop to the line's New York-Montreal flight, which previously had serviced only Burlington, Vt., en route.

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Beauty Bounds Canada's New Motorway Through the Rockies

On Beautiful Moraine Lake

Located in the Valley of the Ten Peaks near Lake Louise, Alberta, Moraine Lake is the goal of thousands of visitors and vacationists each year. The 150-mile Banff-Jasper Highway, which was opened to the public July 1, is expected to increase the number of visitors to such spots.

Skyline Trail Blazers

These girls are typical of the many visitors who tour by foot the mountain peaks of the Banff-Lake Louise region.

A Highway in the Icefields

This mile-long glacier near Mt. Athabasca needs cutting continually in order to prevent it from trespassing on the new Banff-Jasper Highway. The new motor road opens up areas in the Canadian Rockies which in other years were accessible only to hikers or horseback trains. The highway, built under the supervision of the Canadian Government, took nine years to build.

Wide World; Canadian Pacific Railway; Canadian National Parks Bureau

A View From the Summit of Pharaoh's Peak

Scarab and Mummy Lake in the Canadian Rockies as they will be seen by hikers exploring the Banff region this summer. Hiking tours are growing in popularity.

A Canadian Skyscraper

The rugged peak of Mt. Assiniboine as seen by two climbers from the top of Mt. Wedgewood in Banff National Park in Alberta.

In Nature's Icebox

Here is a view of the southernmost tip of the Columbia Icefield at Sunwapta. Tourists may walk with safety upon this great sheet of ice, which lies along the new Banff-Jasper Highway

Pershing's Views on National Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Following are excerpts from Gen. John J. Pershing's radio address here last night: on "Security of the Americas":

We face problems of the utmost seriousness, that all the things we hold most dear are gravely threatened. . . .

We can defend them only if we make up our minds now to speak the truth without concealment, if we make up our minds to face the truth without flinching, if we make up our minds to act upon the truth without hesitation. . . . No war was ever prevented by hiding the danger and by arguing that the danger does not exist.

The men who are best qualified to know what is going on in Europe, and in Asia, and in this hemisphere; the men whose business it is to know the facts, are very nearly unanimous in believing what I am saying to you tonight: That grave danger for us lurks in the present world situation. . . .

Dangers to U. S.

More than half the world is ruled by men who despise the American idea and have sworn to destroy it. They know that while the one great people remains independent and free, because it is strong and is brave, they can never crush finally the people they have conquered.

The example of liberty here will always continue to inspire the resistance to tyranny over there. . . .

The appeasers of eight nations are dead or in jail, or discredited and ruined. In seven of these eight nations the appeasers who would not take the danger seriously, who would not prepare when there was still time, have led their countries into disaster.

It is not hysterical to insist that democracy and liberty are threatened. Democracy and liberty have been overthrown on the continent of Europe. . . . By sending help to the British we can still hope with confidence to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, where the enemies of liberty, if possible, should be defeated.

But some are bold about what they would do tomorrow, if Great Britain is defeated and the war comes to this hemisphere. . . . Today may be forever too late to keep war from the Americas. . . .

We must be ready to meet force with a stronger force. We must make ourselves strong by building up our Army and Navy, and the establishment of the principle of universal selective service. . . .

British Need Ships

The British Navy needs destroyers and small craft to convoy merchant ships, to escort its warships, and hunt submarines, and to repel invasion.

We have an immense reserve of destroyers left over from the other war, and in a few months the British will be completing a large number of destroyers of their own. The most critical time, therefore, is the next few weeks or months. If there is anything we can do to save the British fleet during that time we shall be failing in our duty to America if we do not do it.

If a proper method can be found, America will safeguard her freedom and security by making available to the British or Canadian governments at least 50 of the over-age destroyers. . . . If the destroyers help save the British fleet they may save us from the danger and hardship of another war.

Americans should not shrink from duty because of probable hazards. . . .

. . . It would be absolute folly even to consider sending another expeditionary force. No one is considering it, and those who may say that any one is considering it are deceiving themselves and deceiving you.

We must have the strength of character to face the truth . . . that the time needed to build our own defenses may be lengthened if we have the courage to make the small, but important contribution which is still within our power toward the sustaining of the British defense.

A new kind of war is loose in the world; fought with all weapons, including treason, and fought most insidiously during what some of our countrymen call peacetime. It is a war against a civilization that we know; it is a revolution . . . that denies the dignity of men, and which banishes the hope of brotherhood and comradeship on earth.

We can see it developing right before our very eyes. It must be faced with daring and with devotion. We must lift up our hearts. We must reaffirm our noble tradition. We must make ourselves so strong that the tradition we live by shall not perish from the earth.

West Studies Need of Books Available to Rural Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—How progressive is an electrified and otherwise up-to-the-minute farm without access to good books? The State of Washington, a leader in wealth of hydroelectric energy and with plans to increase its urban population, is by far the most meager of the three West Coast States in provision of library service to its rural communities. Thirteen of its 39 counties have no libraries.

This challenging condition presented at the three-day Library Conference, part of the recent University of Washington Institute of Government, met with heartening citizen response in which the Washington State Grange becomes a powerful ally of the libraries and an organized statewide Friends of the Library has its beginning.

It was the purpose of the Conference to enlist citizen support. The library, if it is to continue to exist as more than a symbol, must have friends. It must be more than even a tax-supported utility. It must have friends who, like the "Ladies Improvement Society" of yesterday, care enough to work for its support and progress.

Such friends, the Conference found out, are to be found in Washington. Harry Cheek, Secretary of the State Grange, said: "To tell you frankly, I didn't know that librarians felt so keenly the need of help for the rural communities. The Grange has already gone on record in favor of better library service in rural districts. We will be glad to help with your program."

Libraries of the State, the Conference brought out, need both legislative support and the support that comes from the Friends movement. Urban communities are fairly well serviced. The need is for financial support of the State Library as a co-ordinator of County libraries in a system similar to splendid plans now operating throughout Oregon and California. A present enabling act allowing county libraries in the State needs to be made workable through legislation.

State Senator Mary Farquharson told the Conference that librarians and educators must come out where men make laws. "It would be a pressure group to be sure," she said, "but pressure for what a cause!"

John S. Richards of the University of Washington Library thought that librarian leadership rather than librarian lobbies were the need.

Account of a case of accomplishment through library leadership was given the Conference in the story of what has been accomplished in Kittitas County through the work of Miss Neva E. LeBlond, librarian, Ellensburg Public Library. Three years ago library service in the County was down to zero. Today through the mobilization of civic groups into Friends of the Library the community is ready for a county library and has arrived at the point where local self-help needs to be supplemented with state financial support.

What happened in Kittitas County is happening throughout the Nation. The American Library Association lists close to 150 such groups in 38 states with more appearing all the time.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Aug. 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept 1, Oct. 6.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 1, Oct. 6.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Aug. 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 25, Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 18, Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

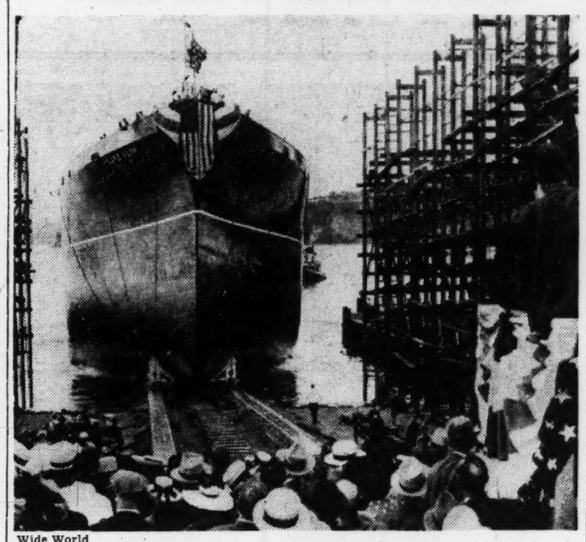
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22; Oct. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320mc, on Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20.

Merchant Marine Grows



Wide World

Northwest Launches Big Freighter

The Cape Alva slides down the ways at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Yard at Tacoma, Wash., after being sponsored by Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, daughter of the President. The Cape Alva is the first large commercial vessel launched in the Pacific Northwest in nearly a decade. The 13,000-ton, 417-foot-long, diesel-powered vessel is the first of a series of five 6-I type Maritime Commission freighters being built at the Tacoma yard. The Cape Alva was named after a Washington State landmark jutting into the Pacific. The ship cost $2,217,000.

Argentina Is Willing to Wait; Sees No Immediate Danger

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Aug. 3—Argentina's position, both in trade and in the question of colonial possessions, carried forward the tradition of recent inter-American meetings. That is, the Argentines came to Havana professing to be undisturbed over any immediate prospect of danger to the Americas.

Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chief Argentine delegate, has been ready with funny stories whenever pressed closely about specific points in his policy of unrestricted trade with Nazified Europe.

"Do you not feel," Dr. Melo was asked, "that the directors of Nazi trade policy may use their position after the war to exert pressure on Argentina?"

"Perhaps, but we see no danger now."

He sought confirmation of this view among some of his Argentine colleagues, who agreed.

"Would y then say that Argentina would not join in co-operative marketing arrangements of the kind proposed here in Havana?"

Trade and Politics

"Mira, Señor (the Spanish equivalent of 'See here,' or 'Look,') once in Peru during colonial times an enterprising merchant imported a large number of eyeglasses. The Indians had no need for them, and they did not sell. So the merchant prevailed on the Viceroy to pass a law requiring the Indians to wear eye-glasses in order to have certain privileges."

Dr. Melo enjoys these stories, and has a fund of them. In the same conversation he told pertinent tales from the time of Andrew Jackson and of John Marshall. From the Peruvian eyeglasses the small group of newsmen gathered around Dr. Melo assumed that he views the Nazi trade menace with far more lightness than most of the delegates in Havana.

The same day in Berlin, Dr. Walther Funk, Reich's Minister of Economics, warned the United States that American trade would have to be on German terms.

Argentina's position is one of proud independence. In trade, the Argentines like to maintain the fiction of freedom, even though for some years exchange restrictions have been imposed on behalf of Britain. By "liberty to trade" as stressed in Havana, Argentina evidently means a free hand to seek the best outlets for wheat, meat, linseed, or corn, regardless of political systems in the purchasing country.

By this stand the Argentine delegation disagreed basically with Secretary Hull and his economic advisers. The entire United States economic program at Havana assumed an imminent danger of Nazi trade domination in parts of Latin America. Political influence, and possibly political domination, was seen as a certain result of trading under the Nazi system.

Regardless of compromises in terminology reached at Havana, Argentina is not likely to enter any form of a cartel, even in the form of a restricted commodity agreement on meat or wheat.

When pressed specifically on the change that might be expected in Argentine policy should an actual trade menace be seen, Dr. Melo said then would be the time for action.

"We do not like to hypothecate powers for situations that do not exist," he explained.

The same tendency to delay cropped up in Argentina's attitude toward the colonies of non-American powers in this hemisphere. Several times in public and in private Dr. Melo objected to the adoption of measures that might not be suited to later developments. From the fast-moving European situation that causes Washington to believe the time for action is already here, and the dangers clearly signposted, Argentina concludes that events are moving too fast for specific counter-measures to be formulated.

Time Will Tell Motives

There stands the core of divergent viewpoints. As for motives behind these externals, time and actions will speak more accurately than anything heard in Havana.

Just where Argentina would go in event of a crisis recognized by Buenos Aires as severe, is an open question. Much depends on how tactfully Washington deals with a proud and independent people, still smarting under adverse effects of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, still rankling over what is with reason considered the veiled-protectionism of existing sanitary provisions enforced against Argentine meat, still asking why the United States Senate will not ratify the pending Sanitary Convention that fully cares for genuine sanitary protection without mixing in tariff questions, and still unable to sell its meat, wheat, or corn to the Americas in sufficient amounts.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine, 3 p. m., August 11.
Soquel—Auditorium, Soquel School, 8 p. m., August 12.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., August 15.

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): Boothbay Harbor High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., August 11.

Massachusetts

Great Barrington: Auditorium, High School, Bridge Street, 8:15 p. m., August 12.
Plymouth: Memorial Hall, 3:30 p. m., August 11.

New Hampshire

Conway (auspices Society, North Conway): Majestic Theater, 3 p. m., Aug. 11.

New Jersey

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., August 13.

New York

Chautauqua (auspices First Church, Jamestown): Norton Hall, 2 p. m., August 11.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 11. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles, and short-wave Station WRUL, Boston, Massachusetts, 6.04 and 15.25 megacycles.
Southampton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., August 11.

Auto Men Back 3d Term But Not Dictators

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America, second largest union in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in annual convention here today added its support to a third term for President Roosevelt, as one of its many resolutions, which include condemnation of Russia, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and opposition to compulsory military training.

After stormy debate, the vote to continue the New Deal under Mr. Roosevelt, was 507 to 40. Opponents regarded the resolution as a slap at John L. Lewis, C. I. O. president, who has expressed opposition to the third term.

Prior to the vote, Richard Frankensteen of Detroit, member of the C. I. O's Executive Board, declared that if Mr. Lewis "had not wanted us not to go on record for Franklin D. Roosevelt, he certainly would not have hesitated to have so stated."

Opponents contended the measure would weaken attempts to gain concessions from a political party in exchange for C. I. O. backing. In condemning the four nations as "aggressors and dictatorships," the convention heard strong minority protests against inclusion of Russia.

Joseph Ditzel of Toledo, Ohio, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, declared that the union could no longer hide behind "weasel words," but had to take a clear stand on the issue. Passage of the resolution would not bring any purge of union members for their views, he pointed out.

Another resolution passed opposed "involvement in any war on foreign soil," and requested that "motion pictures, skits, mass demonstrations, plays and newspaper articles be promoted to explain about this war."

In other resolutions, delegates opposed war profiteering and attempts to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, and indorsed the 30-hour week, the union shop and consumers' co-operatives.

U. S. 'Angle' Counts Big Jump in Noses

PENASSE, Minn., Aug. 3 (AP)—The population of the northwest angle, farthest north community in continental United States, jumped from 75 in 1930 to 143 this year, according to figures just released by Phil Smith, census enumerator.

Besides counting noses in the remote angle country, Mr. Smith is U. S. Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Deputy Sheriff, Game Warden, Notary Public, advisor, and woodsman.

He made the rounds in a launch, and it required several days to reach all the inhabitants. On one occasion a storm swept over Mr. Smith's launch and washed the census records overboard. Mr. Smith retrieved them and took them ashore, built a fire and dried them out before continuing with his work.

U. S. Junior Chamber for Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce is throwing strong force behind its stated policy in favor of compulsory military conscription.

By official resolution adopted in convention at Washington in June this national organization of 110,000 young business executives between 21 and 35 went on record as favoring some form of military training. Now in a letter to the presidents of each local unit of the organization, Mark Matthews, President of the national body, asks for immediate direct action to implement this resolution.

The letter asks that local and State Junior Chambers adopt resolutions favoring compulsory military training, that members wire or air-mail to their Congressmen notification of this stand, and that wide publicity be given to such resolution.

Mr. Matthews explains that the organization does not advocate any particular piece of legislation. It just wants, he says, to back up the idea of universal military training.

The Chamber, its Executive Vice-President, Tom Reid, says, is anxious "to have the public faith in youth, shaken by news of such groups as the American Youth Congress, reaffirmed by knowledge that sound-thinking young men are willing to sacrifice personal interests when essential to national interests."

Incidentally, these young men, all of them identified in the executive capacity with business interests, including manufacturing, have shown a consistently liberal attitude in matters of national policy affecting so-called "big business." For example, the national defense resolution adopted at Washington included the following paragraph as one of the steps necessary in the organization of resources: "Elimination of excessive profits to industry, agriculture, and labor by reason of production incident to the defense program."

Lindbergh Urges Co-operation With Victor in Europe's War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Following are excerpts from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's address here last night at the "Keep-America-Out-of-War" rally:

. . . When the danger of foreign war was fully realized by our people the underlying tradition of American independence arose, and in recent weeks its voice has thundered through the weaker cries of war. . . .

There are still interests in this country and abroad who will do their utmost to draw us into the war. Against these interests we must be continuously on our guard. But American opinion is now definitely and overwhelmingly against our involvement.

Both political parties have declared against our entry into the war. People are beginning to realize that the problems of Europe cannot be solved by the interference of America. We have at last started to build and plan for the defense of our own continent. By these acts our eyes are turned once more in the direction of security and peace, for if our own military forces are strong no foreign nation can invade us, and if we do not interfere with their affairs none will desire to. . . .

I do not offer my opinion as an expert, but rather as a citizen who is alarmed at the position our country has reached in this era of experts. . . .

I found conditions in Europe to be very different from our concept of them here in the United States. Anyone who takes the trouble to read through back issues of our newspapers cannot fail to realize what a false impression we had of the belligerent nations.

Issue Was Clear

The underlying issue is clear. It was not the support of "democracy," or the so-called democratic nations would have given more assistance to the struggling republic of post-war Germany.

It was not a crusade for Christianity, or the Christian nations of the West would have carried their battle flags to the confiscated churches of Russia.

It was not the preservation of the small and hopeless, or sanctions would have been followed by troops in Abyssinia and England would not have refused to co-operate with the United States in Manchuria.

The issue . . . concerned the division of territory and wealth between nations. It has caused conflict in Europe since European history began.

The longer I lived in Europe the more I felt that no outside influence could solve the problems of European nations or bring them lasting peace; . . . the better acquainted we in America become with the background of European conflicts the less we will desire to take part in them.

But here I would like to make this point clear: While I advocate the non-interference by America in the internal affairs of Europe, I believe it is of the utmost importance for us to co-operate with Europe in our relationships with the other peoples of the earth. . . . Neither they nor we are strong enough to police the opposition of the other.

Future Transactions

In the past we have dealt with a Europe dominated by England and France. In the future we may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany. But, whether England or Germany wins this war, Western civilization will still depend upon two great centers, one in each hemisphere.

An agreement between us could maintain civilization and peace throughout the world as far into the future as we can see. . . .

Co-operation is never impossible when there is sufficient gain on both sides and . . . treaties are seldom torn apart when they do not cover a weak nation. . .

We should rearm fully for the defense of America and . . . we should never make the type of treaty that would lay us open to invasion if it were broken. But, if we refuse to consider treaties with the dominant nation of Europe, regardless of who that may be, we remove all possibility of peace. . . .

Let us carry on the American destiny of which our forefathers dreamed as they cut their farm lands from the virgin forests. What would they think of the claim that our frontiers lie in Europe?

Let us guard the independence that the soldiers of our Revolution won against overwhelming odds. What, I ask you, would those soldiers say if they could hear this nation, grown 130 million strong, being told that only the British Fleet protects us from invasion? . . .

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The Home Forum

Willie's Day

NATURE'S LITTLE tricks, devised for keeping hard-working people from their desks, hadn't, for a week or two, served to keep me from my radio. That was before I decided to have, at last, a good close look at Willie.

He was a little trick, measured by any standards. In his nest, which is about the thimble-sized proportions of the ordinary hummingbird nest, he had once seemed innnitesimal. Now, all at once, he looked enormous. He projected from every side of the miniscule rookery, head and tail inclining up from a saddleback center, black beady eye blinking rapidly as he watched me.

I had known him for several weeks. If his mother, who had planted his nest just an arm's length from my vestibule, hadn't taken to whirring into the air every time I came out of my front door, I probably never would have noticed him. But I finally, thanks to her interest, became aware that some sort of hummingbird business was going on that I probably ought to investigate; and I found the nest, at last, at the end of a little walnut limb where it swung easily back and forth in a sort of lullaby manner in the soft summer breeze.

* * *

Willie was then just beginning to take notice of things. In a few days he was bigger, and he used to lay his little snout up over the edge of the nest and blink at me as I passed by; and, if I thought about it at all, I must have supposed that he was due to be there with me all summer.

But then, suddenly—it seemed only a day or two, but it may have been longer—there he was literally spilling out over the edge of the nest. I began to think that he might soon be about the business of gathering honey, or whatever hummingbirds do; and that, if I was going to make his acquaintance, I had better be doing something about it. With some care—for he was watching every move I made with that rapidly blinking black dot of an eye—I pulled the limb over to have a good look. He was so large that I thought at first it might be his mother sitting there, as I had seen her do during the late spring evenings; and I suppose he was as surprised as I was at what followed.

Quite suddenly—as suddenly as if he had been propelled from the end of the branch by a pop gun—he let out a hundred or so little short squeaks and hurtled away into the air as if he had been doing it all his life.

* * *

It wasn't a very good flight. As a matter of fact, he volplaned onto a graveled path about fifteen feet from the door, having suddenly stopped moving his wings midway on the way there; doubtless convinced that, having made an initial effort, the rest was not up to him. Or maybe just frightened at finding himself actually and physically out in a world the enormity of which his eye had not been able to reveal.

He didn't murmur when I picked him up; but, when I carried him into the house, he cried a little, and after a couple of minutes inside put his head back, opened his long beak, and scolded me roundly. I decided, I thought with reason, to put him back in the nest and leave the matter with his parents. After all, I had done more for him than they had succeeded so far in doing; I had made flight worth the effort.

* * *

But he didn't fit into the nest, as he had done. He had projected out of it before, of course, but he had somehow looked as if he belonged there. Now all that was changed. Where he had merely projected, now he bulged. To make matters worse, his feathers had become badly ruffled, and every effort I made to smooth them down only seemed to make them more adamantly erect. Meantime, he was using every tone of his voice to make the whole affair public.

I felt and heard, rather than saw, his mother, and backed away from Willie as rapidly as I could, supposing she meant to finish the job of making him comfortable again in the nest. But her intention was quite the contrary. She jostled him with her beak and shoved at him with her body until he fell, squeaking lustily again, out of the nest. I ran to catch him, but was too late. Some sort of law of adjustment was at work, for this time he made the laurel bush, four feet away. He lost some altitude—about three feet—but he didn't land on the ground. He whirred his wings at a great rate, gave those little exultant cries I had already noticed, and landed at last on a stiff green laurel leaf.

And there he stayed. I tried once or twice to go to him; but his mother, who had made the short flight with him, flew up into my face and flurried there, and I yielded the point. She then flew to the near-by telephone wire and supervised the rest of the début to the outside world.

* * *

I watched, too, of course. But, if I had expected immediate results, I was to be disappointed. Willie gingerly crawled the length of the leaf to a bit of stem on which he could clasp his feet—which he had never used except for that inglorious landing in the path—and there he remained. I had been inclined to see the thing through with him; but after an hour, during which he merely hung there tipsily and blinked at me, I started back to my work.

He was too good a showman to let interest flag long, however; and his cries, as I turned to go into the house, brought me rushing back to the scene. The great flight, I saw at once, was on. Willie was by this time already halfway between the laurel bush and a large walnut tree thirty feet distant—and, what is more, was making it. He was shouting at the top of his thin little voice, and his wings were beating out a little roar in the hot summer air, but he was actually gaining altitude. His mother and I both encouraged him as much as possible, I by shouting sound advice on the virtues of sticking with it, she by flying in little circles around him as he gave gravitation its most serious defeat. He yelled, and flew, and gained, not with ease, but with certainty; and he landed at last on a little walnut twig more than twenty feet from the ground, and stood there teetering back and forth, acknowledging our applause.

* * *

It would be nice to announce that, fifteen minutes later, he flew off into the world, the wonderful new world he had just discovered, and never came back. But honesty will not permit. He stood on that twig of walnut for five solid hours, without any further movement than throwing his head back when his mother, and another hummingbird that I came to consider either his father or his Aunt Jane, brought him tidbits to eat. I looked up from time to time during the afternoon to see his pearly little breast still there against the deeper green of the walnut leaves. The breeze tossed him about later in the day, but it made no difference. He would flurry his wings a little bit; but he would not fly. Once or twice I saw his mother seem to rush at him as if to unbalance him; but he had an excellent footing now, and he hung on despite her.

He was there in the twilight dusk when I came out to see if anything further had transpired. He was there when I went out for the evening. At a movie, where I spent a couple of hours, there were newsreel shots of an army miraculously escaping from Flanders and someone made an appeal for the Red Cross. My thoughts were far from Willie when finally I made my way back.

* * *

The flashlight, lighting my way under a large pepper near the garage, flushed him from a branch about even with my head, his little wings beating the air with tiny seashell thunder as he gained some limbs higher in the tree. But I had heard his squeaks of delight even before the light caught him, and knew (as, indeed, I have had occasion to think since) that this day's pleasures for him were of a sort I am not likely to know.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

In the Dark Woods

In the middle of the dark woods one lily grows
Red-yellow against black, red-yellow against green,
Erect and slender, and as vivid
As a rajah's jewels on a dusky queen.
In the middle of the dark woods I have come to it.
New trees are sprouting where a path once ran.
There is no special entrance and no way marked
Out of this glade. I wander where no man
Has wandered in long seasons. Here I find
In the middle of the woods one lily
Of stirring beauty, left before unseen
Save by the chipmunk and the ringed snake
And creatures fluttering over it on wings
Or, when the sun drops low, the shy deer
Going to drink among the lush reeds,
To drink the coolness of the dreaming lake.
Bright as a lantern in some dim court;
Tall, and exotic in its tiger red
As a Hindu princess in some Gothic vault,
One lily rises from a thick bed
Of blueberry and fern and juniper,
With oak and pine massed leafily behind.
In the middle of the dark woods one lily
Content to be, and never to be seen,
Will have a hold on the remembering mind.

PEARL STRACHAN

By Courtesy of the Grace Horne Gallery Boston to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FRENCH GIRL": *A Bronze by Robert Bros*

ROBERT BROS is a sculptor of French origin, now residing in the United States. He is imbued with the contemporary ambition of able and conscientious sculptors to restore the plastic value to their art, and to discard the sleekness and superficiality of methods which have been acknowledged by the academies.

This bronze portrait of a "French Girl" shows his affinity with Despiau. The sculptor aims to express an inner vitality through a carefully thought-out plastic pattern. The face is mobile, its youthfulness revealed through subtle gradations of surface.

"Come now, and let us reason together"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ABOVE WORDS are from a tender passage in the Bible (Isaiah 1:18), which runs, "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

This was a call, in picturesque speech, to the people to return from their wanderings after other gods to the worship of the one true God, as taught by Moses, who had given the children of Israel God's injunction (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Spiritually to understand that there is but one God, one Mind, and that good, enables men to begin their demonstration of the most effective system of healing in the world, a system which brings healing not only from sin but from every discordant condition, and which was named by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science.

To gain spiritual understanding, quiet reasoning from a correct basis is essential. Right reasoning prepares the way for the revelation of spiritual good, proves the blessings brought by correct thinking, and exposes the unsatisfactory results of materialistic speculations.

"Reason is the most active human faculty," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 327 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Let that," she continues (*ibid.*, pp. 327, 328), "inform the sentiments and awaken the man's dormant sense of moral obligation, and by degrees he will learn the nothingness of the pleasures of human sense and the grandeur and bliss of a spiritual sense, which silences the material or corporeal. Then he not only will be saved, but *is* saved."

Throughout the centuries, seekers for God have seemed to lose their way because they were not taught to reason correctly from a spiritual basis alone. Any system of thought which recognizes as real an existence in which good is available only in the future—and that conditionally—is neither reasonable nor rational. It is not logical or right for men to be punished for enjoying the liberty to which they are entitled. Nor is it reasonable to believe that men's burden of sin and sorrow can be lifted from them through the vicarious work of another.

"For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence" (*ibid.*, p. 492). In Christian Science, which is based on the teachings of the Bible, we learn that God is not like a human being, to be angered or appeased by His children, but is infinite Love, the all-knowing Mind, the perfect creator of a perfect creation. It reveals also the spiritual import of the statement that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). The creation of this divine Principle, Love, can only be the reflection of Himself, and thus perfect.

In the measure that men awaken from the dream of material existence—a belief of life and intelligence apart from God—to the discernment of man's eternal unity with Him, will their thoughts become "as white as snow" or "as wool."

Accepting the allness of God, men may reasonably deduce the spiritual nature of His creation, including man. They learn also the nothingness of evil, and thus are able to subscribe to the third tenet of Christian Science, given on page 497 of Science and Health, which reads: "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts."

Life is God; and man lives because God lives. As they relinquish their belief in a life separate from God, men learn that true being expresses God's completeness, holiness, and harmony. As their spiritual understanding increases, such discordant conditions as sickness, sorrow, or lack—as well as sin—are discerned by men to be unreal. For it is not reasonable to believe that man, God's image, can manifest evil. It was, therefore, logical for Habakkuk to declare God to be "of purer eyes than to behold evil."

Since, as Christian Science teaches, there is but one Mind, one Life, one perfect, self-existent Spirit, God, the logical conclusion is that there is no evil, for there can be no power apart from God. Throughout his career, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, proved his unity with the Father, God. His deep spiritual understanding enabled him to heal all manner of discord and inharmony, and he left his perfect example for us to follow.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Lunar Journey

Sweetly
The moon propels
Her glowing, golden barge
Among the pearly islands
Until dawn.

ROBERT C. DODSON

„No jertek, gondoljuk meg együtt"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A FÖNTEBBI SZAVAK a Bibliának egy gyengéd érzelmü verséből valók, mely így megy (Ésaiás 1:18): „No jertek, gondoljuk meg együtt, azt mondja az Úr! ha bűneitek skárlát-pirosak, hófehérek lesznek, és ha vérszinűek, mint a karmazsin, olyanak lesznek, mint a gyapjú" (Angol Biblia Fordítás).

Ez a kiáltás a népet festői nyelven arra szólította fel, hogy térjenek vissza a más istenek utáni vándorlásaikból az egy igaz Isten imádásához, amint arra őket Mózes tanította, aki Izrael fiainak Isten ezen tilalmát jelentette ki (Mózes II, 20:3): „Ne legyenek néked idegen isteneid én előttem." Annak a szellemi megértése, hogy csak egy Isten, egy Elme van, s az az egy jó, képessé teszi az embereket hogy megkezdhessék a világ leghathatósabb gyógymódjának a bebizonyítását, mely gyógymód nemcsak a bűnnek, hanem minden inharmónikus állapotnak a gyógyulását hozza magával, s melyet a Felfedezője és Alapítója, Mary Baker Eddy, Krisztusi Tudománynak (Christian Science) nevezett.

Szellemi megértés elnyeréséhez a helyes alapból kiinduló nyugodt, logikus gondolkozás szükséges. Az igaz gondolkozás előkészíti a szellemi jó megnyilvánulását, bizonyságát adja a helyes gondolkozás áldásainak és leleplezi az anyagias számítgatások ki nem elégítő eredményeit.

„Az értelem a legtevékenyebb emberi képesség," írja Mrs. Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 327-ik oldalán. És így folytatja (327, 328-ik oldal): „Hadd értesítse ez az érzelmeket és ébressze fel az embernek az erkölcsi kötelezettség iránti szunnyadó érzését és fokozatosan meg fogja az ember tanúlni az emberi érzék elvezeteinek a semmiségét és a szellemi érzékek nagyszerűségét és üdvösségét, mely elhallgattat mindent ami anyagi, vagy testi. Akkor nemcsak hogy meg lesz mentve, hanem akkor már meg is *van* mentve."

Az évszázadok alatt az Isten után keresők látszólag mindég elveszítették az útjukat, mert nem tanúltak helyesen, csakis szellemi alapból kiindulva gondolkozni. A gondolkozás bármely olyan rendszerének, mely egy olyan létezést vesz valódinak, melyben a jó csak a jövőben—és akkor is csak föltételesen—érhető el, se értelme, se józan okszerűsége nincsen. Nincsen abban se logika, se igazság, hogy az ember meg legyen büntetve azért, mert a neki jogosan járó szabadságát élvezi. Valamint azt sem észszerű dolog elhinni, hogy a bűnnek és a szomoruságnak az emberekre nehezedő terhét le lehet emelni, ha az ezen munkából ránk háruló részt helyettes útján próbáljuk elvégezni.

„A helyes érvelés érdekében csak egy ténynek szabad az öntudat előtt lenni, tudniillik, a szellemi létezésnek" (ibid., 492-ik oldal). A Krisztusi Tudomány, mely a Biblia tanításain alapszik, arra tanít minket, hogy Isten nem egy emberi lény, kit a gyermekei megharagíthatnak vagy kibékíthetnek, hanem végtelen Szeretet, a mindentudó Elme, a tökéletes teremtés tökéletes teremtője. Feltárja azon kijelentésnek a szellemi jelentőségét is, hogy „És látá Isten, hogy minden a mit teremtett vala, imé igen jó" (Mózes I. 1:31). Ezen isteni Alapelvnek, a Szeretetnek a teremtése csakis Önmagának visszatükrözése, azaz tökéletes lehet.

Amely mértékben az emberek az anyagi létezés álmából—egy az Istentől különálló életben és értelemben való hiedelemből—Istennel való örök egyességük tudatára ébrednek, azon mértékben fognak gondolataik „hófehérré" vagy „gyapjú" tisztává változni.

Isten mindenségét elfogadva, józan következtetéssel rájöhetnek az embert magába foglaló isteni teremtés szellemi voltára. Megértik a gonosz semmiségét is és így el tudják fogadni a Krisztusi Tudomány harmadik alaptételét, mely Science and Health 497-ik oldalán található: „Elismerjük, hogy Isten a bűnt a bűn elpusztításában bocsátja meg és azon szellemi értelemben, mely a gonoszt mint valótlanságot veti ki. De a bűnben való hiedelem büntetéssel jár, amíg a hiedelem eltart."

Az Élet Isten; és az ember él, mert az Isten él. Amint elhagyják az emberek egy az Istentől különálló életbe vetett hiedelmüket, megtanúlják, hogy az igazi lét Isten teljességét, szentségét és harmóniáját fejezi ki. Amint kibővül a szellemi értelmességük, az olyan inharmónikus állapotokat, mint a betegséget, szomorúságot, vagy hiányt—valamint a bűnt is—mint valótlanságot fogják látni. Mert nem észszerű azt hinni, hogy az ember, Isten képmása, tud gonoszságot kifejezni. Habakuk tehát logikusan jelentette ki Istenről, hogy „Tisztábbak szemeid, hogysem nézhetnéd a gonoszt."

Mert, amint a Krisztusi Tudomány tanítja, csak egy Elme, egy Élet, egy tökéletes, önmagától meglevő Szellem, vagy Isten létezik, ebből logikusan az következik, hogy gonosz nincsen, mert az Istennél egyéb hatalom nem létezhetik. Krisztus Jézus, az Útmutató, egész életpályájában bizonyította az Atyával, Istennel való egyességét. Mély szellemi tudásával meg tudott gyógyítani minden egyenetlenkedést és inharmóniát, s tökéletes példáját nekünk hagyta, hogy azt követhessük.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilagositast.

Old-Time Itinerants on Long Island

IMPROVED ROADS brought another type of traveler—the peddler. During the next forty years his tribe increased, carrying his pack on his back or pushing a little cart from house to house.

You might buy almost anything from these peddlers and hawkers: pins, needles, small hardware, children's books (such as they were), cotton goods, etc. Then there was the peddler that specialized: tin peddlers, clock peddlers, peddlers of woodenware, boots, hats, brooms, etc. . . . A wagon peddler might even be met driving through the country with a string of wagons behind him; in winter he had a string of sleighs lashed together.

As he ambled along from town to town he never failed to be a news peddler as well and seldom lacked for listeners. Market day, sheep parting, county fair or auction, the peddlers were always there taking in the sights and any stray dimes that might come their way.

With the exception of the junk man with a cowbell on his wagon, the scissors grinder, the popcorn and peanut man, or an occasional fish man pushing his little barrow with scales jingling on top, the peddler has now vanished from off the Island.

Then there were the workmen of the road, the traveling shoemakers, tailors, candlemakers, chair menders, tombstone cutters, barbers, printers, and what not, who went from house to house doing what was needed in their special line. Folks were very dependent on these journeymen, as they were called, since the majority of men living in the villages were either farmers or fishermen and shops were few and far between, and it was impossible to buy ready-made things as we can today.

The shoemaker, or cobbler as he was called, for instance, would stay with one family long enough to make and mend the winter's supply of shoes.

"The visit of the cobbler was quite an event each year," writes a man; "father would prepare for it by swapping a pair of cattle or a load of potatoes down at Foster's tan yard for a few sides of leather. When the cobbler came it was the boy's work to whittle out the pegs for him."

Peddlers and journeymen seldom had a set price, they drove the best bargain they could, often they bartered their goods for farm produce or local ware. Exchange of this kind was most common in those days. In fact, there was very little actual money in circulation. Storekeepers often advertised in this way: "All kinds of country produce will be received in payment and every favor gratefully acknowledged. Good rock salt exchanged for flaxseed or rye even."

Edward Hicks, a cousin of Elias Hicks of Jericho, was a traveling painter; he did some portraits, but fire-boards were his specialty. Fire-boards were used to fill the fireplace in summer, and it was popular to have them decorated with historic scenes. Hicks had three or four favorite subjects. Washington crossing the Delaware he painted again and again. — From "Long Island's Story," by JACQUELINE OVERTON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Early Morning in New Orleans

IT IS the first hour after sunrise in New Orleans. Tall old houses, not yet awake, are tight-shut and mysterious, and the shadows of their wrought-iron balcony railings lie blue and lacelike in the narrow streets. An old gentleman and a small boy are going together to the French Market. . . . They have come from aboard a Mississippi River steamboat which is tied up at the wharf just outside the levee. Already the boy is intoxicated with the scent of the city, strange after the sweet familiar smell of country lanes and new turned furrows. He sniffs delightedly, wrinkling his nose.

The uneven cobblestones make it difficult for him to walk sedately beside his grandfather; he slips and stumbles instead. As they approach the market he looks curiously at the squat, slate-covered roof supported by tapering pillars of masonry. Under the arcade he sees a moving mass of men, and the building buzzes like a hive of bees.

Wagons pass by, creaking under the weight of cabbages, of carrots, lettuce, of red and shiny tomatoes. . . . Men and women line the curb, bargaining with those who sell vegetables and other produce. Old negro women, with bright-striped *tignons* on their heads and with baskets on their arms, wander about buying a little of this and a little of that. Fruit is piled high; globes of color, red, green, orange, and clusters of purple grapes. . . .

A negro man passes, bearing upon his head a flat basket filled with pink roses; the basket bobs in the air above the crowd, and the man whistles as he goes by, a trill of clear, liquid notes.

An old Indian woman, wrapped in a blanket, is selling baskets striped red and green; and near her two Italian children crouch beside a pillar of crumbling masonry warming their hands over a charcoal furnace. A lean black dog runs by with a piece of beef in his mouth, and a yellow cat with a little bell at its throat puts up its back and hisses like a snake.

"This isn't a bit like the plantation," says the boy. . . .

And this is my first impression of the fabulous city, when I went there with my grandfather for Mardi Gras, twenty-five years ago.—From "Fabulous New Orleans," by LYLE SAXON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Shearing 75 Sheep For Nickel

Electricity will do lot of work nowadays for the farmer who knows what to do with it.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

A nickel's worth of electricity will do a pile of work for the farmer today that not long ago meant long weary hours of drudgery. Westinghouse engineers have figured out that five cents' worth of electricity will shear 75 sheep or saw up a cord of wood.

One kilowatt-hour, at the price of a stick of candy, will shell 20 to 30 bushels of corn, cut and elevate a ton of silage, grind 100 to 500 pounds of grain, milk 20 to 25 cows, or run a sewing machine for 30 hours.

"A man working hard for eight hours develops about one horsepower hour of work," according to B. P. Hess, manager of Rural Electrification at Westinghouse. "Theoretically, in one hour that amount of work would lift 49 tons of hay into a mow 20 feet high. An electric motor will do this, or any of dozens of farm tasks requiring a similar amount of work, for about five cents' worth of electric current."

* * *

Want to really explore virgin territory—find a secret process or invent something that's never been invented before—and at the same time be assured beforehand that it's useful?

Then Dr. Cole Coolidge, Assistant Chemical Director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has a word for you. He has made up a list of some of the unfinished jobs still facing natural science. His list includes: "Improved building materials; more effective insecticides and fungicides; more efficient means of controlling rust and corrosion; more beautiful and durable textiles, dyestuffs and plastics; more efficient fuels for high-speed transportation; methods for utilizing energy from the sun."

All but the last are challenges with potentialities right in the backyards of already existent industries. They are the stuff with which tomorrow's industry will be concerned.

* * *

There are no ends to the wonders prepared for us by the gentlemen of the test tubes. The latest promise is that they have discovered a way to make use of unprofitable trees by using them to manufacture a special new kind of plastic. We have quite a few unprofitable trees in our back wood lot that we should be glad to have transformed into a nice new shiny plastic—most anything, if we only had the formula.

* * *

An Air-Eye View

Or Mountains Are Smaller Seen From the Sky

This strong hill curved and took the stride
of climbing feet that wore a way across
the crest that exploring men in their pride
had breasted.

A cool hill with trees and water, immense
with the lonely acres of silence,
so that the climbing men were tense
at the sound of a broken branch,
or a stone falling.

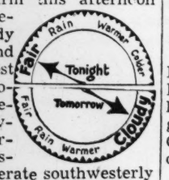
And today from the airplane's wing,
murmuring across the lifted summit,
it seems a small inconsequential thing
with the sun upon it.

Pegasus

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and moderately warm this afternoon and tonight, becoming cloudy late tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 70 degrees; local showers or thunderstorms by Tuesday night; moderate southwesterly winds.



Maine: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday followed by local showers Tuesday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy followed by local showers at night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday

North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers at beginning of week and again Thursday and Friday. A normally warm week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	84	New York	74	82
Chicago	75	91	Norfolk	77	99
Denver	59	94	Philadelphia	74	86
Los Angeles	60	85	St. Louis	76	89
Miami	83	91	San Francisco	57	72
Minneapolis	66	90	Washington	72	90
New Orleans	79	90			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 5.
B—Maximum, Aug. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:05 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.6 feet.
Tuesday, 1:24 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Dairy Modernizes Again

Gendreau

Two Distribution Methods

Oliver Drummond, Past President of Boston Advertising Club, likes convenience of paper container for milk. Insert: As consumers commonly receive their milk every morning—in glass bottle.

State Defense Committee Forms on Governor's Order

Formation of a Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to co-ordinate the State's defense activities was progressing today, upon announcement of arrangements by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Ordered to proceed along the lines of the Public Safety organization established by Gov. Samuel McCall in the World War year of 1917, to solve food and other problems, the committee will be headed by Channing H. Cox, former Republican Governor. It will include in its membership leading men and women throughout the State. It will act as a central organization to unify defense activities and to solve civilian problems arising from defense preparations. The Governor, in announcing the plan, said in part:

"Massachusetts has unsurpassed natural and human resources; and a body of citizens eager to use those resources to the fullest extent for our common well-being. I am reliably informed that no other State in the Union is doing more than—if as much as—Massachusetts in contributing to the national defense or in building up its own strength to meet any possible contingency. What we need most now is a directing agency to unify our efforts, so that they will produce maximum effectiveness.

"I want to make it clear that I am not creating this Committee on the basis of any opinion that war is imminent. I have no official information not completely known to the general public through the newspapers and radio. But I think every citizen will agree that the situation demands the utmost preparedness. . . .

"The time to prepare for every contingency is now; and not when a crisis is too close upon us for effective action. Hence my decision at this time to form this committee of able patriotic citizens. I feel that the part which they can play is most important. I am grateful that former Governor Cox has accepted this call to service. . . .

"Its scope will be primarily non-military, although it will assist the military authorities in such ways as they may require civilian co-operation. It will work closely with the Federal Government. In fact, one of its principal functions will be co-ordination of local, State, Federal and private activities. It will be the directing and advising organization for the defense committees which we have already established in every city and town. It will make plans and preparations for handling all sorts of problems likely to arise when a nation overnight vastly increases its industrial and military establishments.

"Such problems may include possible fuel shortages, aid in recruiting, public information, food and agricultural resources, transportation, housing, and many other fields, including emergencies impossible to foresee."

Music Festival in Berkshires Completes Third of Season

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—One of the most successful community enterprises in the musical world closed triumphantly the first third of its seventh year with a concert heard yesterday afternoon by 6,500 persons.

This is the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, which each August brings larger and larger audiences to its home — Tanglewood, the estate given to the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Brookline, Mass.

The Berkshires are full of summer cultural activities, and early in its history the Berkshire Symphonic Festival developed a policy of co-operation which has benefited everybody—including the festival itself.

A nearby venture of long standing, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's weekly concerts at South Mountain, near Pittsfield, moves up its Sunday programs to Friday afternoon, on which day there is no festival program.

The Ted Shawn dance school and festival, a few miles to the east, rearranges its programs to fit. So with the festival at Bennington College, in southern Vermont, and other ventures even farther away.

In addition, the Festival itself is entirely a community affair, in which summer and year-round residents co-operate.

Yesterday's music included Mozart's E Flat Symphony (No. 39); Stravinsky's Capriccio for piano and orchestra, with Jesus Maria Sanroma as the soloist, and Brahms' second symphony in D Major. The latter is one of Serge Koussevitzky's favorites.

The Festival resumes next on the night of Aug. 8 with a Beethoven - Tchaikovsky program at which Albert Spalding, the violinist, will be soloist. This summer there are three instead of two weeks of concerts, due to insistent demand from the concert-goers.

Huntington Avenue Water Main Parts

A joint in a Boston water main on Huntington Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and Gainsborough Street parted at 12:35 p. m. today. Water spurted more than 50 feet in the air for 10 minutes until valves were shut off.

The leak in the joint—which shunted water around an area marked on the Huntington Avenue subway plans for stairs to the surface—was caused by removal of braces below the pipe, a city water official said. Workmen on the subway project said it was caused by constant vibration of passing streetcars.

Water power was shut off after a couple of workmen were drenched, bystanders and passersby sprinkled, and traffic tied up for several minutes.

Only damage caused by the "gusher," reported immediately after water was shut off, was small cave-ins of dirt near the leaking pipe. Buildings in the section were not expected to suffer from lack of water.

Tobin Asks Citizens To Mark Aviation Day

In a proclamation issued today, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asked citizens of Boston to join in the national observance of Aviation Day, Aug. 19, a day set apart by Presidential decree.

The Mayor pointed out the need of interest in aviation because of the crisis in international affairs. He described the field as one of the most important branches of transportation.

Paper Holder Seen Pushing Bottle Aside

Objections to reform in milk delivery found to lessen—Day set for decision.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next Thursday will be a big day in New England's $150,000,000 dairy industry, when the Massachusetts State Milk Control Board is expected to admit the paper milk container into Greater Boston markets on a plane of competitive equality with the glass bottle.

In authoritative sources it is reported that the Control Board is considering with favorable eye the proposals to wipe out the one-cent a quart extra charge imposed by regulation upon all milk sold in paper containers, as opposed to milk retailed in glass bottles.

Action of the Board on this issue, considered by proponents of paper bottles as important to the introduction of economies into milk distributing fields, will depend largely upon the trend of testimony heard at the public conference next Thursday in the State House. Called by James C. Cort, State Milk Administrator, the meeting comes as a climax to years of agitation over the advisability of permitting paper containers to invade a field over which the glass bottle has been dictator for 40 years.

The extra one cent a quart demanded by the Board for milk sold in the less cumbersome containers was heretofore considered necessary to prevent what is termed "disruption of the markets."

Returning from a tour of milk markets east of the Mississippi River, Mr. Cort is expected to reveal how other communities are faring with paper containers, two-quart and gallon bottles, and other modern versions of distribution launched ostensibly for purposes of economies to be passed along to consumers.

From the same authoritative circles, it is learned that many of the experiences of other communities with paper bottles are not satisfactory, hence, there may be verbal fireworks at this week's gathering of distributors, farmers, and consumers.

For several years now, the pros and cons of paper milk containers have been openly debated throughout New England. For every investigator of the milk business charging the industry with standing in its own way by virtually banning paper bottles, there is some one ready to go to bat for the "sanitary glass bottle," in which millions of dollars have been invested.

The debate will be revitalized on Thursday to cover an industry that in Massachusetts alone brings a total farm cash income of some $25,000,000, or 32 per cent of the State's entire agricultural income.

Casual observers or families with enough income to overlook a one-cent-per-quart difference in milk prices may think the coming meeting of scant importance to their well being. Yet, it is reliably stated that this gathering will attract representatives of a business that pours $60,000,000 annually into the pockets of the Nation's wage earners engaged in equipping milk distributors alone with new accessories.

Outlays by the industry last year for trucks, gas, oil, tires, processing equipment, and other merchandise proved one of the biggest prosperity-creating items in community business. At the same time, the conference will point out that milk is delivered fresher today by several hours than it was 15 years ago, that it is better refrigerated, better bottled, more dependable, purer, safer, and considerably improved in quality.

Proponents of paper containers will say that they have a revolutionary receptacle for delivering milk that is in keeping with the industry's progressive steps of the last 15 years. As for one-gallon milk containers, the Control Board will point out that only an "act of the Legislature" can make them possible for distribution purposes in Massachusetts. The law sets weight maximums for milk containers that automatically rule the heavier bottles out. This fact is not generally known in the industry itself, and may call for some sort of joint action at the coming conference.

Attend Hearing on Office Wages

By a Staff Photographer

Ask $16.50 Minimum Weekly Rate

Left to right: Miss Olympia W. Minola, President of the Stenographers Union (A. F. of L.); Miss Margaret Weisman, Secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; Miss Mildred A. Ayers, social worker; and Miss Frances I. Gilligan, employee of the Consumers' League, at the hearing held in the State House today on the proposed minimum wage scale for office workers.

War Causes Schoolship To Refuel in Hub

For the first time in its history the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket today docked at Boston for coal during the middle of its annual cruise instead of in some European port, according to Commander Robert M. Grey.

Because of the war the customary cruise to European ports was abandoned and this year it was limited to the Atlantic seaboard and the tropics. This and the terrific heat in the tropics are the reasons the Nantucket is "bunkering" in Boston.

Boston's temperatures of 80 and 90 degrees are quite refreshing as compared to the 100 to a maximum of 114 encountered in the West Indies, according to both Commander Grey and the crew.

Because of this heat several of the West Indies ports were eliminated and the ship made its way back to the waters of Maine and the cool northeast coast. In four days she will return to Maine waters where in East Lamoine (Boothbay Harbor) the cadets will take an examination under the deck awnings.

So far, approximately 6,500 miles of the 9,000-mile cruise have been covered. The ports called at were Washington, Norfolk, St. Thomas, San Juan, Guantanamo, Norfolk again, Portland, Greenport, L. I., and Boston. Havana, Cristobal and St. Petersburg, Fla., were skipped because of the heat.

In Washington the 144 cadets were given a real treat. There are 28 graduates of the Nantucket now employed by the government who took the cadets on a tour of the capital. Each graduate took his car, making 28 cars in all, loaded it with cadets and gave them a motor caravan trip around Washington.

Ordinarily "bunkering" requires only one day, but the ship will remain for four days to give cadets who live in the western part of the State time to visit home. On Aug. 9, she will leave for Maine, where the examination will be held, and then complete the cruise to Glen Cove, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Cataumet, Mass., and back to Boston on Sept. 23.

The only unusual feature about the trip south was the company of Capt. Walter K. Queen, State Commissioner of the Schoolship, as far as San Juan. Captain Queen was chief engineer aboard Admiral Richard E. Byrd's arctic ship Jacob Ruppert during a polar expedition.

N. H. Enlistments Near State Quota

New Hampshire boys are joining the Army with a will these days, according to Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding general of the First Corps Area, who, in a statement released today, said that the Granite State had enlisted 90 per cent of its quota of 120 recruits.

General Woodruff also announced today plans for an intensive campaign of advertising on the part of the Army in its recruiting efforts. Radio programs are now being given with increasing frequency. In addition, the General stated, a bill-board campaign will be begun on Aug. 15.

State Head of Mental Health Quits Guard to Attend to Job

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, announced today that he had resigned his commission as Captain in the 101st Medical Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard.

"Since the problems of the Department with its 29,000 patients and 6,000 employees are so intimately tied up with the problems of national security, I feel they demand my full time and attention," Dr. Perkins said.

It is known at the State House that the Governor is concerned over the conduct of State departments in the event departmental executives, now in the National Guard, are called into Federal service.

Dr. Perkins declined to comment on what effect his action might have upon other officials in his department, also holding National Guard commissions. Among those are: Dr. Francis H. Sleeper, Director of State Hospitals inspection, who is a major in the 101st Regiment; William I. Rose, business agent, who is a Brigadier General commanding the 51st Infantry Brigade; and Dr. William Barton, Acting Superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, who is a Captain in the 101st Regiment.

Dr. Perkins, who commands Company D of the 101st Medical Regiment, has been a member of the National Guard for more than five years.

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall conferred with Thomas White, secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., regarding problems connected with the establishment of a State Home Guard if the National Guard is called into Federal service.

The Governor said he hoped Congressional steps would be taken to establish the legality of setting up a home guard. Governor Saltonstall last week wrote a letter to Massachusetts members of Congress asking them to make certain that such action was taken. Later, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts replied that no Congressional steps were necessary.

Bay Staters 'Play Engineer,' Train Is on Time—Any Time

BRIDGTON, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP)—Six Massachusetts businessmen, whose chief previous approach to railroading had been trying to "catch" trains, turned the trick yesterday by renting the Bridgton and Harrison Railroad for a day to satisfy boyhood ambitions to be locomotive engineers.

A shout of "Hey, wait a minute," was all that was needed to bring the train to a halt.

And the sight of a cool swimming hole—well, everything just shut down.

It cost them $60 to rent the road—the last narrow gauge road for passengers and freight in New England—and everyone was so happy over the performance that another $50 was raised to help repair an engine that needed a new firebox.

Accompanied by a professional engineer on a "holiday," the men for 12 hours shunted and shuttled trains, tugged and pulled, switched and about-faced over the 15-mile single line, which otherwise would have been idle for the day.

They heaved coal into the engine—that is, except for the time they couldn't make the hill because everyone was busy taking pictures and the steam fell low.

Anybody was welcome to ride. And, as the "Iron Horse" rolled along the backwoods section, it picked up countless non-paying passengers—vacationists and boys from camps.

Just the suggestion that a good blueberry patch was nearby would bring everything to a standstill.

The crew's white suits got dirty, their faces grimy, but everybody smiled.

Anybody who wanted to "play trains" got his chance, but—the mere mention of the word "timetable" was grounds for ejection.

Ship Reports Meeting Raider

Time took a backward turn in Boston Harbor today as waterfront reporters talked with sailors on a ship just back from South Africa. They'd had a near brush with the German raider operating off Brazil, as well as a good look at some 70,000 Australian troops aboard seven giant British liners, including the Queen Mary, at Cape Town, awaiting convoy to England.

The American freighter Pacific tied up at the Army Base with chrome oil, palm oil, and $2,500,000 in British gold, and reports of adventure. Fifteen days ago, said crew members, the ship was steaming North along the coast of Brazil when over the horizon was sighted a gray ship, with smoke stack aft, like a tanker, or like the prison ship Altmark, which had served as tender for the pocket battleship Graf Spee in these same waters.

This gray, unidentified ship cut across the Pacific's bow, pulled about and sped by the port side, and then turned again and came up the starboard. Then, apparently satisfied it was the American vessel, the gray ship streaked away over the horizon.

A few days later the crew of the Pacific heard of the inconclusive encounter between the British armed merchantman Alcantara and the raider.

While at Cape Town, the crew of the Pacific said they saw the Queen Mary, the Mauretania, Aquitania, Empress of Britain, Empress of Australia, Empress of Japan and Empress of Russia swarming with 70,000 Anzacs awaiting battleship convoy for Britain.

Another vessel, the Norwegian ship Trafalgar, also put in from South America today, but disclaimed having seen raiders. It was explained that the ship came North in the wake of the United States cruisers Wichita and Quincy.

Office Staffs Favor $16.50 Minimum Pay

Title of 'share croppers in industry' given by spokesman for union—Employers' side.

Office workers were characterized as the "share croppers of industry," suffering low wages because of lack of effective organization, as representatives of Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, social workers and others appeared today before the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission to favor establishment of a $16.50 minimum weekly wage for office workers, estimated to number 200,000 in this State.

More than 200 persons attended the hearing staged by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, to listen to arguments for and against the $16.50 minimum wage recommended for a 40-hour week for experienced workers. The recommendations were made by a special minimum wage board whose recommendations to become effective must be approved by the Minimum Wage Commission.

While labor representatives favored the proposed minimum wage as a step in the right direction, employer representatives opposed the wage as "excessive and unreasonable" and attacked the fact that no difference was established between the minimum for workers employed in large cities and those in the smaller communities.

Further Hearing Granted

Miss Ann Prosten, President of Local No. 3 of the United States Office and Professional Workers of America, C. I. O., led the proponents of the $16.50 wage. Although Miss Olympia W. Minola, President of the Stenographers Union, Local 14,965, A. F. of L., announced that her organization filed one of the petitions leading to the establishment of the minimum wage board, she sought adjournment of the hearing for two or three weeks to allow appearance of A. F. of L. leaders who are now attending the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission announced that further hearings would be held Aug. 19 at 7 p. m. and Sept 10 at 10:30 a. m.

"Step in Right Direction"

Miss Prosten stated that the C. I. O. had recommended an $18 minimum wage, but was ready to accept the $16.50 figure as a step in the right direction. She told the commission that a survey of the budget needs of 330 office workers in major Massachusetts cities had shown that the minimum requirement for a living wage was $23.85. She also said the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor showed that women office workers in cities of 100,000 population or over needed $21.86 as a minimum wage.

James H. Durkin, International Representative of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, also supported the $16.50 minimum as a means of protecting the health and living standards of office workers.

George F. Markham, State Legislative Agent for the C. I. O., said that the "$16.50 minimum is far from the ultimate goal, but it will be a major part of an adequate living wage."

It was Mr. Markham who referred to office workers as the "share croppers of industry."

"Surprised" at Opposition

Numerous other C. I. O. officials favored the minimum wage establishment.

Aaron Belleman, member of the Minimum Wage Board, and New England representative of the A. F. of L., strongly urged the $16.50 minimum and expressed his surprise at the "tremendous opposition of employers" to the board's recommendation.

Frederick W. Bliss, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that no difference was established between the wage to be paid an office worker in a large city and a similar worker in a small town, although it is obvious that living costs are lower in the small community.

Furthermore, he pointed out that labor has indicated the $16.50 minimum is merely a temporary stake, to be improved upon later. Mr. Bliss told the commission of a conference of 100 employers held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce July 25 at which the unanimous resolution was adopted opposing the office workers minimum wage decree.

The Employers' Side

Points of opposition included:

1. That the minimum wage decree illegally sets up a work week limit.

2. That the decree restricted the employment opportunity for a large number of young persons seeking work.

3. That it caused a maladjustment over existing wage decrees in other fields of employment.

4. That it established excessive and unreasonable wages and worked a hardship upon both employers and employees.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Safari," with Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 4:45, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 2, 5:10, 8:05. Also "The Doctor Takes a Wife," with Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 2:40, 5:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, Irene Hervey, Rosemary Lane and Charles Butterworth. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "The Outsider," with George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Metropolitan—
George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino in "They Drive by Night." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:20, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter, 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"South of Karanga," with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:20, 8. Also "Fugitive," with Ralph Richardson and Diana Wynward. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:10.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 12:35, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Family tree," "How to Remove Spots From Draperies, Clothing, Etc.," "Teddy the Rough Rider," "A Study of Bird Life," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper. 11:40 a. m., 3:45, 7:35.

Uptown—
"Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "My Favorite Wife," featuring Irene Dunne. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

University—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 3:10, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Beyond Tomorrow." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Greenberg Reverses His First Story

Further developments in Boston's slaughter-house permit investigation loomed today when City Councillor James S. Coffey presented an affidavit signed by Philip Greenberg to the Boston Finance Commission in which he refuted testimony given by himself during the hearing.

The investigation was instituted before the Finance Committee on charges of irregularity in the granting of slaughter-house licenses. Mr. Greenberg was an applicant for a license. After several stormy sessions, the investigation was adjourned and the Commission has been occupied in preparing a report on its findings. During the investigation, Mr. Greenberg denied being asked $2,000 for the granting of the license.

In the affidavit presented to Robert S. Cuniff, Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Greenberg stated "The reason I want to tell the truth is that before the meeting of the Finance Committee, my life was threatened, and I was afraid. I also was offered a job if I kept quiet. They failed, and I want to tell how I was asked for $2,000 if I wanted a permit for a slaughter house."

The affidavit further states that George Leary, Mr. Greenberg's attorney, phoned a relative of a high Boston official in his presence and that some time later Mr. Leary told Mr. Greenberg that this individual demanded $2,000 in return for the license.

Mr. Cuniff said that he would present the affidavit to the Commission.

Chinese Bronze Vessel of Chou Dynasty Shown

This week's special exhibit, up to August 10, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is a Chinese bronze vessel of the Chou dynasty, cast around 1,000 B. C. An inscription in the bottom of it indicates that it was made on the occasion of the appointment of a man named Chin to the post of Prime Minister. The bronze is Chin's acknowledgment of the honor, and is an offering to his deceased father. It records his own advancement and exhorts his progeny to treasure it forever.

The Museum, whose Far Eastern collections are by all authorities acknowledged the finest in the world, outside China and Japan, considers its galleries greatly enriched by the addition, during the past year, of this particular Chou vessel. The central band of decoration forms a highly conventionalized animal face, bisected by a central flange. A moment's concentration discovers nostrils, fangs, eyes, ears and curved horns. Above and below this band, winged and carefully stylized dragons confront each other with marked Oriental self-restraint.

The flanges, in Chou bronzes usually hooked, are in this example remarkable for being cast in the form of a bird, of which the beak, breast, feet and tail feathers take the place customarily devoted to hooks. The Chou conquerors continued the craftsmanship of the Shang, whom they overthrew, but where the Shang, in the second millennium B. C., learned their technique, is not yet known.

Drive on Liquor Ordered in Quincy

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy today ordered police to clean up the city's "liquor situation" which he tremed "lax."

"I hold you and the members of your department directly responsible if liquor is sold to minors and intoxicated persons," the Mayor wrote to Police Chief John J. Avery.

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LEAVE EDISON WHARF, 474 ATLANTIC AVE., Near So. Station BOSTON
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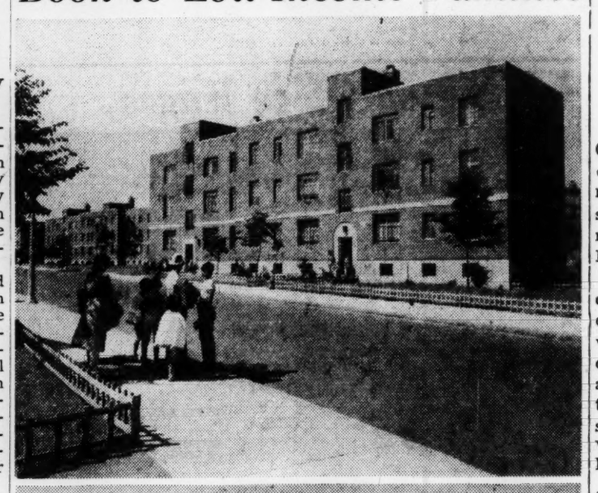
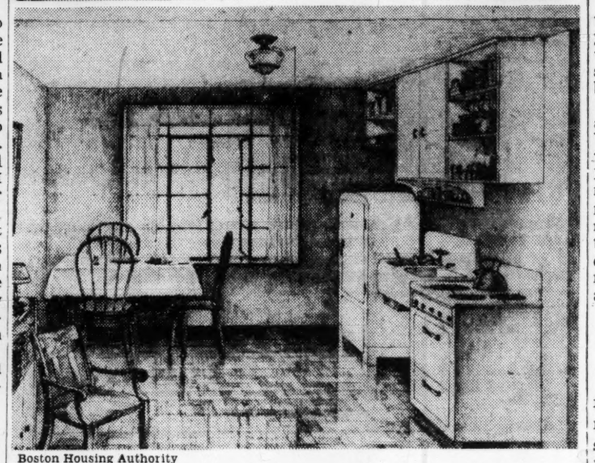
BEAUTY SHOPS
FUEL • MILK
CLEANERS
FIND THEM IN
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Boon to Low-Income Families





Boston Housing Authority

Boston Housing Projects Move Forward

Top—A portion of Old Harbor Village, Boston's Public Works Administration housing project in South Boston, now in operation. A United States Housing Authority project near by, together with three others at Charlestown, and Lenox Street and Mission Hill in Roxbury, will be completed and opened to tenants beginning next month. Like the Old Harbor Village buildings, the new projects will have an abundance of window space, attractive design, plenty of trees and recreational facilities. Lower—This modern kitchen at Charlestown, as shown in an architect's sketch, is a far cry from the dingy, makeshift facilities that were available—at approximately the same cost—in the slum dwellings formerly in the areas. Mechanical refrigerators, gas or electric cooking, central heating, spacious cabinets are included in rental figures which range from $14 to $25 a month for a 3-to-6-room apartment.

New Housing Units to Hold 3,291 Low-Income Families

With Uncle Sam as landlord, attractive, fully-equipped apartments with lots of sunshine will become the homes of 3,291 low-income Boston families at rentals ranging from $14 a month for two persons—all utilities included—up to $25 for families of as many as nine persons, it became known in Boston today.

Before snow flies the first families will be settled in the first, newly-completed tiers of apartments at the Boston Housing Authority's four projects at Charlestown, South Boston, and Mission Hill and Lenox Street in Roxbury. Chairman John A. Breen today made public the rental schedule, announced the first families would move into the four developments during September and October, and invited prospective tenants to file applications with the Authority.

Rentals to Be Graded

Rentals will be graded according to the income of the tenant, Mr. Breen said in making public the schedule. For example, a three-room apartment may be obtained for $14, $17, or $21. The maximum allowable income for tenant families of two persons is $1,008; for families of nine persons, $1,350. No minimum income figure is set.

Applications will be distributed from police stations, fire stations, housing offices, public libraries, health units, and other public agencies. Preparations have been made at the Authority's headquarters, 18 Oliver Street, to take care of an avalanche of applications. After preliminary sorting of these, a corps of investigators will interview prospective tenants and verify information given on the applications.

Reversing the policy followed in selecting tenants for the Public Works Administration housing development at Old Harbor Village, the Authority indicated that relief families will be eligible for apartments. Also, the rents are lower than those at the older project; accordingly, a new and lower schedule for Old Harbor Village, it was announced, is under discussion.

Necessary Qualifications

Qualifications necessary for admittance to the projects are these:

1. The family must be living in Boston under substandard conditions.
2. Its head must be a citizen of the United States.
3. Its total income must not exceed the limits set.
4. Preference will be given to families who formerly lived in the areas taken for the projects, and to families having children under 16 years of age.

Rents in Housing Projects

Following is the schedule of rents and income allowances released yesterday by the Boston Housing Authority simultaneously with the announcement that applications for apartments in the new housing projects in South Boston, Charlestown, and the Mission Hill and Lenox Street sections of Roxbury would be accepted starting tomorrow:

Apartment Required—For 2 to 3 Persons in Family
3 Rooms—Living Room, 1 Bedroom, Kitchen, Bath

Monthly Rent Including Utilities	No. Persons in Family	Less Than 3 Minor Dependents in Family Annual	Less Than 3 Minor Dependents in Family Weekly	3 or More Minor Dependents in Family Annual	3 or More Minor Dependents in Family Weekly
$14.00	2 Persons	$672.00	$12.92		
	3 Persons	700.00	13.46		
$17.00	2 Persons	816.00	15.69		
	3 Persons	850.00	16.34		
$21.00	2 Persons	1008.00	19.38		
	3 Persons	1050.00	20.19		
For 3 to 5 Persons in Family					
4 Rooms—Living Room, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bath					
$15.00	3 Persons	$750.00	$14.42		
	4 Persons	780.00	15.00	$936.00	$18.00
	5 Persons	810.00	15.57	972.00	18.69
$18.00	3 Persons	900.00	17.30		
	4 Persons	936.00	18.00	1123.00	21.59
	5 Persons	972.00	18.69	1166.00	22.42
$23.00	3 Persons	1150.00	22.11		
	4 Persons	1196.00	23.00	1316.00	25.30
	5 Persons	1242.00	23.88	1366.00	26.26
For 4 to 7 Persons in Family					
5 Rooms—Living Room, 3 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bath					
$16.00	4 Persons	$832.00	$16.00	$922.00	$17.73
	5 Persons	864.00	16.61	1037.00	19.94
	6 or more			1075.00	20.67
$19.00	4 Persons	988.00	19.00	1094.00	21.03
	5 Persons	1016.00	19.53	1219.00	23.44
	6 or more			1277.00	24.55
$24.00	4 Persons	1248.00	24.00	1372.00	26.38
	5 Persons	1296.00	24.92	1426.00	27.42
	6 or more			1478.00	28.42
For 5 to 9 Persons in Family					
6 Rooms—Living Room, 4 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bath					
$17.00	5 Persons	$918.00	$17.65	$1102.00	$21.19
	6 or more			1142.00	21.96
$20.00	5 Persons	1080.00	20.76	1296.00	24.92
	6 or more			1344.00	25.84
$25.00	5 Persons	1350.00	25.96	1438.00	27.65
	6 or more			1490.00	28.65

Note: A minor dependent is a member of the family under 18 years of age residing with the family and dependent on the total family income for support.

Youth's Aid Welcomed By Defense Unit

The New England Branch of the Committee to Defend America will co-operate with any local units that may be formed of a "Youth Division" of the Committee, it was announced today at headquarters, 45 Devonshire Street, Boston.

"If the young people are sufficiently interested in the welfare of their country to organize I will welcome them with open arms and consider it one of the most encouraging things happening in connection with the committee's work," said Mayo A. Shattuck, Executive Vice-Chairman of the New England branch.

He said, however, that he felt that the organization of the younger people should come on a voluntary basis, and not as a result of pressure from older members of the committees.

This announcement was made after Miss Kay Thorne, a New York girl, spoke before the executive committee of the New England branch to explain the youth movement. She said a similiar movement was under way on a nation-wide scale. The organization, according to Miss Thorne, is composed exclusively of young men and women under 21 years of age.

Music Benefit

Tanglewood, fast becoming as familiar to music lovers as Bayreuth and Salzburg, will be the setting for a musical program to benefit the Allied Relief Fund (aid for Britain), in Stockbridge, Friday evening, Aug. 16. Because of the variety of the program, it will start at 6 o'clock and conclude at midnight. Ernest B. Dane of Boston is general chairman.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is responsible for the program, assisted by Albert Spalding, violinist. All the artists—and there will be many participating—are donating their services.

Dorothy Thompson and Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York will be among a group speaking at 6:45 o'clock, following the presentation of different groups playing at the same time on the spacious grounds of Tanglewood, like a great lawn fete.

The orchestra of the Berkshire Music Center will play in the Shed, there will be scenes from opera in the Theater, chamber music indoors, and the Academy Chorus and Orchestra in the Barn. Stanley Chapple, English conductor, will assist Dr. Koussevitzky during the gala evening concert at 8:30. Dancing and fireworks will conclude the evening.

Members of the New England committee for Allied Relief are Gaspar G. Bacon, chairman; Charles Sumner Bird, co-chairman; Phoenix Belknap, secretary; Daniel DeMenocal, treasurer; and William C. Cox, chairman of entertainment.

Clothing Request From Red Cross

Week-end contributions to the local campaign by the American Red Cross brought the Boston total to $524,207.39, officials of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter announced this afternoon.

An appeal for further contributions was made today to supply a request for 340,000 articles of winter apparel for men, women and children evacuees in Great Britain.

Happy and Safe—and No Blackouts

Wide World

English Guest Children Romp on Yale Campus

These youngsters, guests of the Yale Divinity School, have discovered that banisters can be used for something other than decorative purposes. The evacuee children are now being kept at Yale while arrangements are made to transfer them to homes throughout Connecticut. Many Yale professors are caring for the children of professors at Oxford University.

Maine GOP Makes Best of Willkie Ammunition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 5—Political observers here are wondering how successful certain G. O. P. chieftains will be in their effort to focus the approaching election on national issues. Their effort is given point—and possibly motive—by the recent disclosures of the Special Legislative Investigating Commission, as well as outside auditors, concerning a few State officials and State fiscal practices.

By adjourning its special session until Oct. 21, the Legislature has closed one channel for continued discussion of State affairs. However, the Democrats haven't lost their voices, and are focusing all the attention they can on Republican shortcomings in the local field.

Thus, the situation is interestingly reversed from the direction taken by the parties in the last two national elections. Then, it was the Democrats who concentrated on national affairs, and, to a degree, found their strength by hanging onto the coat tails of President Roosevelt.

Today, and this may be a cheering note to Republicans elsewhere, the Maine G. O. P. likes to talk about Wendell L. Willkie. This is all right with the Democrats in Maine, but they express the wish that the Grand Old Party would get a new needle when they start playing the old disk about New Deal spending.

It may be that even some Republicans are agreeing with this view.

An idea of how some may feel on this subject is indicated by editorial comment upon a statement in a campaign speech this week, of State G. O. P. Chairman J. Fred O'Connell, who gave as an example of Rooseveltian economy "the scrapping of the $3,000,000 Presidential yacht because it was expensive and then taking frequent fishing trips on a $50,000,000 battleship with a crew of 1,500 and not even having to bait his own hook."

"This isn't even funny," editorially replied a Maine Republican newspaper. "There is still hope that the critical 1940 campaign will be fought on a higher plane, and such drivel will be eliminated. What the voters want to know is 'What does the Republican Party and its candidates have to offer in

The Week in Maine

place of the New Deal and third term.' "

To some Democrats it seems as if the Party has a chance to stage a comeback. It certainly has ammunition but so far there has been scant indication that it intends to do much about it. For some reason or other, the Democratic campaign seems to be lagging.

Council Criticism

The Governor's Executive Council has been subject for frequent criticism on the part of candidates for office. Roy L. Fernald repeatedly has urged its abolition as a "fifth wheel" in the State Government. Even Sumner Sewall, winner of the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination, has spoken in favor of curtailing its activities. Fulton J. Redman, the Democratic nominee, is believed to favor its abolition in line with a bill introduced in the House at the special session by Democratic Floor Leader William P. Donahue.

Criticisms of the Council appear throughout the special Legislative Committee's report. These criticisms tend to support the impression many have gained of the activities of the group, namely, that it has interfered with the administration of some departments, particularly in personnel, and has usurped power it was never supposed to have.

For instance, the investigating committee found in connection with highway department purchasing that "the participation of the Governor and Council in highway purchasing seems to serve no useful purpose, and on the other hand, even without their actual interference, has apparently led the Commission into purchasing at least to some degree with an idea of satisfying what it believes to be the wishes of the Governor and Council."

And again: "All permanent positions, even though not very important, have to be taken up with the Governor and Council who have in effect apparently done the hiring and firing."

The report also commented on the apparent lack of understanding on the part of the Council of the line of demarcation between executive and legislative functions, citing the creation by Council order of a Safety Co-ordinating Committee with a secretary at $64 a week and expenses after the Legislature defeated a bill for the establishment of the department.

Quincyites Sign For Plan E Poll

A preliminary city-wide drive for 5,000 signatures of Quincy voters to petitions for a referendum on the adoption of the Plan E form of government has brought more than 1,500 names, William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, sponsoring the drive, said today.

Mr. Edmonston said that groups in eight other Massachusetts cities are now planning action to bring about similar manager form of governments. Mr. Edmonston defended defeat of the plan at the polls in 1938, when 11,500 voted for it, because only six weeks of educational work to inform the public of Plan E advantages had been possible.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although there may be a decided difference in age . . . it's really quite surprising; the influence that a college girl's wardrobe can have on that of another woman. And it seems, from where we're sitting, that the college girl is the deciding factor when it comes right down to whether it's to be worn, or not to be worn. Then the rest of us follow suit, to a certain degree.

However, it all depends to a great extent on the type of life you lead. Naturally, if you live on top of the city proper, and do everything in an ultra-formal manner, your need for casual clothes, such as college girls of today go in for, isn't going to be as great (if at all!) as that of the woman who finds herself living in the suburbs, with a commuting husband and several children. The latter finds that college clothes are just what she needs; what with all the station wagon trotting around she does, plus the journeys to the First National during the day, where she joins her friends to discuss the news of the day. And when the season changes and she finds herself in need of something casual to throw over her sweater and skirt or dungarees, she'll find that one of those Harris tweed coats that the college girls praise to the skies will fit in beautifully. We hasten to mention them at this moment because we're sure that this price is especially good. Imported and handloomed, of course. And big pockets to jam your hands down into, as well as your choice of a couple of shades of brown, blue, and a heather mixture that blends with everything. For $19.95 . . . at Jordan Marsh's.

Give Your Rugs A Good Shampoo

Lots of people neglect their carpets and rugs, when it comes to the matter of having them cleaned . . . just because they keep thinking they simply can't part with them that long. So because summer is the time when you're not in, or not at home as much, it's a good time to "up" the carpets and let Adams & Swett haul them off for cleaning or washing. Highlands 4100 does the trick . . . and if you'll get the family together and make up your minds before Aug. 31, you'll be getting the advantage of their 10 per cent discount.

And Wilton Rugs In Persian Designs

However, if you are at the point where you can afford to discard a rug, instead of having it cleaned, perhaps you'd like to know about those Roylton Wilton rugs that Pray's down on Tremont Street (right there at Park Street Subway, in fact) have on sale. For $44.50 you can get yourself a 9 x 12 rug, all covered up with Persian (at least we think they're Persian) designs on various colored backgrounds. Like red and buff, and rose and red and rust and so forth. Seamless, with a wealth of fringe. This is but one of the good buys in their August sale.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

News of the Screen

Motion picture exhibitors are seeing advance showings of "The Sea Hawk," at 31 Warner Brothers exchanges across the country, today. Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall, Flora Robson, Alan Hale, and many others appear in the Elizabethan sea epic, which opens at the Strand Theater, New York, on Aug. 9, and will be released nationally on Aug. 31. Similiar advance trade showings of "The Sea Hawk" will be held in a number of Canadian cities.

* * *

Producer-Director Wesley Ruggles has returned to Columbia studios with the cast and crew of "Arizona," which co-stars Jean Arthur and William Holden. The picture has been in preparation for two years and actual filming began last March. Warren Williams heads the supporting cast of 52 players. The technical crew numbers 250. A complete permanent adobe copy of the Tucson of 1860 was built 14 miles from the present Arizon city. Here, more than a thousand Tucson citizens acted as extras and atmosphere players in support of the Hollywood visitors. Stock, purchased outright for use in the film, included 400 horses, 600 head of cattle, 42 oxen, and a great many hogs, goats, mules, burros, dogs, and fowl. Mr. Ruggles and his collaborators are now busy making interior shots.

* * *

"Blondie Goes to the Country," seventh in the Blondie film series, has gone into production with the usual principals—Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Sims, Danny Mummert, and Daisy, the dog.

* * *

James Norman Hall's unpublished "Botany Bay," a novel based on the colonization of New South Wales, has been purchased by Paramount. Joel McCrea is mentioned as the probable star.

* * *

Ann Miller, Mary Boland, Patsy Kelly, and Hugh Herbert will appear in Republic's "Hit Parade of 1941, announced to go before the cameras today. John H. Auer is directing and Frances Langford plays the leading feminine role.

* * *

Mary Kelly, who frequently appears with Jack Benny's air show, has joined the cast of "Love Thy Neighbor," in which Mr. Benny is appearing with Fred Allen and Mary Martin.

* * *

Susan Glaspell's "The Morning Is Near Us," has been purchased by Columbia. The same studio's "The Lady in Question," starring Brian Aherne, was nationally released last week.

* * *

Clark Gable will be starred in M-G-M's "Osborne of Sing Sing," which King Vidor will direct and John W. Consodine, Jr., will produce.

* * *

Joan Fontaine, who won widespread recognition for her performance in "Rebecca," has been borrowed by Universal from David O. Selznick to play the Irene Dunne role in Universal's remake of "Back Street."

* * *

Dean Jagger, who has just finished making "Brigham Young" for Twentieth Century-Fox, now joins the studio under a long-term contract.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition by The Riverside Press, Holman's Print Shop, Buck Printing Company, The Boston Globe, Lanston Monotype Company and the Printing Department of the Library. Through Sept. 15.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of water colors by Olson, Soderberg, Shepler, O'Hara, Gallagher, Jewell, Nelly Littlehale Murphy, Beckonert, Machanic, Pavlosky, Dyer, Parsons and others.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Musum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5, Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Portrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX Centuries. Through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Closed during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

File Petition, Lynn Votes On Manager Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 5—With only 4,800 signatures required, the Lynn Taxpayers' Association, Inc., today filed with Alfred Flynn, City Clerk, more than 6,000 names on a petition to put the Plan E form of government before the voters on the ballot to be used in the election Nov. 5.

Plan E, a plan which involves naming a city manager as chief administrative official and using proportional representation as the method of choosing the City Council, has been strongly supported by the Taxpayers' Association. The Association plans to open an intensive educational campaign on how this plan will "reduce governmental costs and increase efficiency" after Labor Day, Richard P. Flynn, Executive Secretary, said today.

Mr. Flynn, in announcing that the signatures had been filed with the City Clerk, said that 6,000 names were ample to meet the legal requirement for a referendum of 10 per cent of the number voting in the last gubernatorial election.

"The ease with which signatures were collected," he said, "is an indication of the interest the public is taking in Plan E. However, we do not expect to push this advantage at once but will wait until after Labor Day before opening our campaign."

Providence Claims Kansas City Not The Safer Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5—Providence insists that it is the safest city of its size in the world despite the fact that the National Safety Council has made known that Kansas City has been given the honor for having the least number of highway fatalities for the greatest number of days.

The national organization reported its decision in a letter to G. Wise Westcott, Manager of the Automobile Club of Rhode Island. He computes the record of Kansas City by multiplying the City's population by the number of no-fatality days.

On this basis, Providence must roll up 138 non-fatal accident days to beat the Kansas City record of 85 days.

Characterizing the assertion as "absolutely ridiculous," Sergeant Earl F. Adams, head of the safety squad, said that Providence maintained a percentage of only 5.6 per 100,000 population for the first five months of this year, while Kansas City recorded a traffic fatality rate of 6.4 per 100,000 in the same period.

Wood Pulp Arrives By Finland Craft

One of the few steamers to fly the Finnish flag and to arrive at Boston from Finland since that country was invaded by Russia several months ago, arrived at Boston today when the steamship Advance tied up at Hoosac dock with 3,000 tons of wood pulp.

The vessel came from Petsamo and brought three passengers, one of whom was Miss Anna Kivimaki of Mason, N. H., who has been in Finland since April 1, as a nurse in the Lotta Svard, which is known as the women's army.

"The Finnish people face a tremendous reconstruction task," according to Miss Kivimaki. "They are a hardy people, however, and look ahead rather than backward," she said. "The Advance followed the Arctic route around Greenland and Iceland, taking 21 days to arrive," Miss Kivimaki said.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Now KEITH MEMORIAL COOL OFF
THE BOYS from SYRACUSE
ALLAN JONES
MARTHA RAYE
Extra!—THE SPOILS OF CONQUEST—THE DUTCH EAST INDIES in latest MARCH OF TIME
Plus 2nd FEATURE THE OUTSIDER GEORGE SANDERS

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — GREAT FEATURES — 2
"ANDY HARDY MEETS DEBUTANTE"
LEWIS STONE • MICKEY ROONEY
JUDY GARLAND
Also: "THE CAPTAIN IS A LADY"

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Aug. 4-6, "Too Many Husbands"—Jean Arthur
Aug. 7-10, "Waterloo Bridge"—Vivien Leigh
Aug. 11-13, "Primrose Path"—Ginger Rogers
Aug. 14-17, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"—Raymond Massey
Aug. 21-24, "Dr. Cyclops"
Aug. 25-27, "Buck Benny Rides Again"—Jack Benny
Aug. 28-31, "Young Tom Edison"—Mickey Rooney

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-5940
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

LAST WEEK! REOPENS SEPT. 9
"★★★★"—MANTLE, N. Y. Daily News
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, W. 52 St. AIR-COOLED. CO. 5-6666
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. & THUR. No Perfs. Sat.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Sally and the Gipsy Woman

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Two

Sally took the knitting home and ran upstairs and hid it in a drawer in her room because it was tea time. She wasn't at all sure that she would be able to do it alone, but as soon as tea was over she took it out and began again, and went on for quite a time. But it didn't look right somehow—not like the first part. And a stitch dropped and made a hole, and the edge wouldn't keep straight, and she began to feel very disheartened altogether.

She went to the field the next day. The gipsy woman wasn't there at first, but after a time she came, walking by the side of the bank with her baby.

She was very helpful indeed and explained why the knitting didn't look straight.

"You've got the purls and the plains all mixed up," she said, and took the needle out and undid the stitches to the place where they had left off the day before.

After she had picked the stitches up, including the one that had dropped and made a hole, Sally went on with it herself, and it soon began to look like a real piece of knitting.

"You'll be all right now," said the gipsy woman. "Just keep the plains on one row and the purls on the next, and you can't go wrong."

After that Sally knitted away at home in her bedroom. At first she went very slowly, but soon she began to get more used to it.

End of a Ball

Before very long she noticed that the wool was coming to an end. The second ball wasn't nearly as big as it had been, in fact it was quite small. When there was no more wool she would have to stop. She looked at what she had made and wondered what she could call it. It wasn't like anything very much, but it was a lovely color, and beautifully soft and warm. Perhaps that would count. She would tell the competition people that it had been made from Great-grandmother's wool, too, and they might give her the prize because of that.

She went on and on until the wool ran out, but the stitches were still on the needles, and she didn't know what to do with them. The gipsy woman hadn't said how you got rid of stitches at the end.

The next day she went to the field and waited for a long time, but no one came. So she decided to wrap up the knitting just as it was and take it round to the competition place when the time came and hope it wouldn't matter.

It was very cold on the Competition Day. Sally thought it was going to rain, but it snowed instead. It was rather difficult getting away from the house without anyone knowing, but she waited until Mother was busy with Mrs. Misty, and Cook was making bread, and then went out by the side door very quietly. She held the knitting under her coat to keep it from the snow.

There were quite a lot of people arriving with their parcels at the competition place. They were all grown-up, and Sally began to feel a bit anxious. She was told to go to a large table and take off the paper and wait for one of the judges. The grown-up people were taking the paper off their knitting too, and arranging the garments so as to make them look as nice as possible. Sally did the same, but it was rather difficult to make hers look nice because the needles were still in it.

A Question Unanswered

After a time one of the judges came round. Sally knew she was a judge because she wore a scarlet rosette on her coat. She was a stout lady with a big nose, and she picked up the garments one after another and looked at them critically. She was a very serious sort of person.

When she came to Sally's knitting, she turned it over and said, "What's this?" in rather a dreadful voice.

Sally remained silent.

"Why is this here?" said the lady. "There must be some mistake. Who does it belong to?"

Sally pressed herself back among the group of people who had gathered round the table. She realized all at once that what she had made was no good at all; that it wasn't even a garment. She wanted to go and hide somewhere, but she couldn't leave Great-grandmother's wool like that. So she waited until the people had moved on to another table, and then, without anyone noticing, she took it away. She ran down the road through the snow, but she didn't go home.

The snow came down in big flakes, and after a time Sally had to stop running because it was so thick. The front of her coat was all white, and bits of snow clung to her eyelashes and made her blink.

The Figure in the Shed

At the side of the road was a tumbledown shed with a thatch roof that had half blown away. Sally looked through the open door. The whiteness of the snow made it seem very dark inside, and at first she thought it was empty. Then she saw that there was someone sitting on the ground in a corner.

Then the figure in the corner moved. It was the gipsy woman.

Sally ran forward. She was so very glad to see the gipsy woman again. But there was something different about her. She didn't smile as she had done before, and she held her baby very tight as if she thought it might blow away.

"It's terribly cold," she said, and that was all.

Sally had been going to tell her about the competition, and how dreadful it had been, but something stopped her. She saw that the gipsy woman had turned up her skirt so as to wrap it round the baby, and that she was trying to shield it from the wind that came through the torn roof.

Suddenly Sally made up her mind.

Gift for a Gipsy

"I've finished my knitting," she said. "It's here. It's quite dry. It's for your baby."

The gipsy woman's face changed all of a sudden.

Sally unwrapped the parcel, and there was the square piece of rosy wool, so soft and warm and pretty.

"I didn't know what to do with all the stitches," she said, holding it out.

The gipsy woman put the baby into Sally's arms and took the knitting to the light.

"It's just what I was wanting!" she said. "Something to wrap round him and keep him warm."

Sally felt awfully pleased. It was nice to hold a real baby, and nice to see the clever way the gipsy woman cast off the stitches, and terribly nice to watch her rolling the baby up in the square.

And just then the gipsy man arrived and said there was a covered cart outside to take them on their way.

So they said good-by, and Sally stood in the road and watched the cart lurching through the snow.

When it was gone she turned round and started for home. And it didn't matter a bit that the wind whistled in her ears, or that her stockings were wet and her shoes were wet and her hair whipped round her cheeks. Everything was lovely that wintry afternoon.

(The End

"YOUR JACK O' LANTERN? WELL, NOW, THAT'S A PITY, JUDY JO!"

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Ten

On they went. At the corner, Grandpa stopped. "I must leave you, here," he said. He chucked Tad under his round chin. "Now, be a good boy, Taddy. Goodbye, Judy Jo."

Judy Jo said goodbye, and started off, upalong Apple Market Street.

On she went, swish, swish! through the yellow leaves.

Not a sound from Tad. "Maybe he's gone to sleep," thought Judy Jo. She hoped he had.

And here she was again, at Mrs. Meadows'. Tommy, up in a tree, called, "Hi, Judy Jo, wait a minute!" He scrambled down from the tree, took something from his pocket, and handed it to Judy Jo. "I fixed it for you," he said.

Oh, how wonderful! An apple, and on its rosy cheek were, in light yellow, Judy Jo's initials—J J W!

"Oh, Tommy, however did you do it?" she cried, amazed.

"'Twas easy," said Tommy. "I pasted the letters on before it was ripe, and underneath it didn't get red. Then I washed off the paper."

"Well, it's just beautiful!" cried Judy Jo. "I never saw such a thing before, and I thank you ever so much, Tommy!"

On she went, admiring the wonderful apple. Then, crash!

Judy Jo looked around.

Oh!

There, on the sidewalk, lay poor Jack o' lantern, broken, it seemed, all to bits. She began to pick up the pieces. Tommy ran to help.

"Oh, Taddy, Taddy!" cried Judy Jo, "how could you, you naughty boy!"

She tried not to cry, but oh, her grand, *splendiferous* Jack o' lantern!

"It's a shame!" said Tommy. ("I'll make her another," he thought.)

"What's happened?" Kind old Dr. Page came to the parsonage gate. "Your Jack o' lantern? Well, now, that's a pity, Judy Jo! But he's too little to know 'twas naughty."

There *was* a rather naughty twinkle in Tad's eyes, though. "Big ba-all, all go-ne!" he said.

Tommy and Judy Jo picked up all the pieces.

"Why not come in a while, Judy Jo?" suggested Dr. Page. "I think likely your mother and Aunt Katy are at the Ladies' Aid Meeting, aren't they?"

He put Tad over his shoulder. "Sort of hard work taking care of a baby?" he asked.

Judy Jo wiped her eyes. "Yes, sir," she said, and followed Dr. Page into the house.

"Babies *can* be *very* naughty," she thought. "Oh, dear, my poor Jack o' lantern!"

(To be continued next Monday.)

Adventures Of Bobby Budgie

It was really Sid Sparrow's fault. He made such a noise as he scrambled and scratched in his sand-bath under the rose bushes that Bobby, the little blue budgie bird, looked out of the window to see what it was all about. Bobby's real name—budgerigar—was too long to use every day; that was why he was called Budgie. His real home was in Australia, but he liked this far-away country in which he lived now.

Sunny days always made Sid Sparrow noisy, and as he fluffed himself out and puffed himself out he shouted:

"O it's fun
In the sun!
And it's grand
In the sand!"

He sang it over, again and again, till Bobby Budgie simply had to peep between the curtains to see who was making all that noise.

Of course Bobby had often been out in the garden sitting on Jean's shoulder, but he had never been out alone. (Jean was the little girl who gave him his seed, and his bath, and his lettuce, and things like that.)

First he put one foot out over the window sill, then he put the other. Then he started climbing down the creeper, and before you could blink, he was off across the garden, feeling as excited as could be.

Henrietta Hen, scratching on the path, nearly fell over with surprise as Bobby flashed past her.

"Good gracious!" she clucked. "A blue chicken! Whoever heard of such a thing?" And she looked round quickly to see if her own chickens had turned blue. But Chips and Chick and Charlie were all as yellow as ever.

Timothy Tortoise Wonders

Meanwhile Bobby was having a wonderful time climbing all over a currant bush, and swinging from one branch to another. Down below the currant bush, Timothy Tortoise stretched his neck and stared up in great surprise.

"My, my! I don't know that young fellow. No indeed, I'm sure I don't know that young fellow. Who is that young fellow?"

Just then Sam Starling came flipping along, and stopped to say good morning.

"Just look up there," Timothy told him, nodding his head toward the place where Bobby was swinging by one foot. "Just you look up there. I've been looking up there for a long time. I know it isn't Sid Sparrow, because Sid is brown. I know it isn't you, because you are here. I know it isn't—"

"The thing is," Sam broke in, "who is it?"

"Ah!" Timothy nodded slowly. "I don't know who it is. You don't know who it is. How are we going to find out who it is?"

Sam Spreads the News

Just then Jean came running along the path. Bobby let go of the bush and flew to meet her.

"Bobby!" she cried. "Oh, you naughty budgie! You might have got lost." And off she went with Bobby clinging to her shoulder.

"So that's who it is," Sam chuckled. "Bobby the Budgie. I must rush off and tell all the others."

Timothy watched him go.

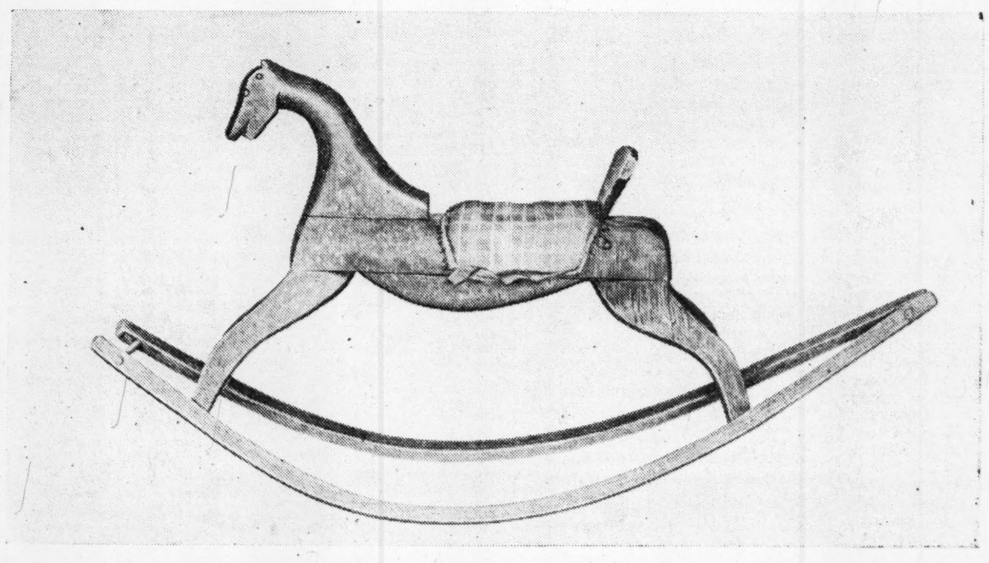
"My, my!" he said to himself. "We live and we learn. Yes indeed, we live and we learn. I didn't want to tell Sam, but I'd never even heard of a Budgie till today."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

On a Child's Bouquet

Bunch-berry, lady's-tresses,
Buttercups in yellow dresses,
Daisies with love-telling petals,
Purple thistles in your nettles,
Strawberries that hang like bells,
Goldenrod in citadels,
Fill her basket, flower and leaf,
With delight, clear, pure, and brief.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



The Rocking Horse—An Old, Favorite Toy

While children today may have their tricycles and miniature automobiles, their mechanical toys, and modern playthings, their parents probably think most lovingly about the toy which was a favorite in their own childhood—the rocking horse.

Many a verse has been written about the carved horse which could carry its rider to fantastic lands. The rocking horse seems to touch the imagination and stir ideas about travel, trotting ahead, galloping through woodlands, over mountains, off into great vast distances of space. The young child today does not see horses as commonly as his parents and his grandparents who were accustomed to see them on the streets, drawing wagons and carriages.

The children of Colonial and early American days did not have many toys and the playthings that they had were often carved by their fathers or uncles at home. Simple and useful and very enjoyable toys they were. Toys are loved not entirely for their shapes, for the animals or subjects which they imitate, but for the ideas which little folk develop about them.

The little Americans of early days were as devoted to their stiff wooden dolls as the little Americans today are to their many varieties of dolls. Charming antiques exist today to tell us something about the playthings and furnishings of these earlier little folk; cradles, youth chairs, dolls and hobby horses.

This rocking horse is early American, although little is known about its maker or its owner. It probably was made in the early nineteenth century. It is known that there were dealers in Philadelphia who made hobby horses. Their name was Wigglesworth. Americans made their own rocking horses and imported them from England as well.

While the original of this rocking horse is in the Wells Historical Society Museum, Southbridge, Massachusetts, this photograph was taken from a water color made for the Massachusetts Index of American Design. Many such water colors are being made from early American carvings and embroideries and hand-made objects, so that a record of them will be preserved in case any of the originals should ever be lost or destroyed. Even though some of these interesting toys were made less than a century ago, their origins are unknown to us, for only in recent years are we really beginning to appreciate American folk art.

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

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One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

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National and American Leads Unchanged—Surprising Number of Yachts Appear

Flag Races About Same In Majors

By Ed Rummill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After another week of campaigning in the majors, we find the pennant pictures practically unchanged. Bill McKechnie's defending Cincinnati Reds this morning held a substantial 6½-game advantage in the National League, with only about seven weeks of the race remaining, and the Detroit Tigers clung to a slender half a game lead in the American.

Looking first at the National, we discover that the Reds ran into a brief slump at the end of an eastern tour. At one stage they dropped three straight, a new low for the year. A Bee club which had lost nine in a row and 18 out of 20 was able to take four out of six from the pace setters. However, there seems no reason for alarm in Rhineland.

Lose Hershberger

While in Boston the Reds were upset by the sudden passing of Willard Hershberger. The little second string catcher was popular among his teammates and an asset to the club as a receiver and pinch hitter. But his loss should not affect the flag fortunes of McKechnie.

The team of the week crown belongs to the Cardinals, who captured seven games in nine starts on eastern soil and early today were within one contest of the fourth-place Cubs. However, the Reds should find comfort in the fact that 15 full engagements separate the St. Louis club from first place.

Terry's Infield

The Dodgers and Giants did a mediocre four and four pace through the week. For clubs considered flag threats, this is very poor. The Giants continue to move along minus Bill Jurges, their all-star shortstop. Bill Terry's infield is in a state of confusion.

Because of their success against the Reds, the Bees climbed out of the cellar. Pittsburgh had a winning seven-day period and remained close to the Cardinals. Chicago's four out of seven enabled Gabby Hartnett to stay in front of the Cards.

In the American League, the same jumbled situation exists, with the Indians picking up a full game on the leading Tigers during the week. The White Sox, who have been coming with a rush in recent weeks, succeeded the Yankees in the first division. Just two games behind the Red Sox, Jimmy Dykes is aiming at third place.

Coax Yankees

The junior circuit is doing everything to coax the Yankees into their fifth straight flag, but the champs do not seem to be interested. At least, they are not showing it in the win column. The Indians look good when Bob Feller is pitching and mediocre when he is not. There is always a possibility that Detroit's veteran infield will collapse, and the Red Sox pitching remains weak. In short, the league lacks an outstanding contender and not even the once-mighty Yanks can do anything about it.

Today the Yankees opened a five-game series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, Detroit opened at St. Louis and Cleveland at Chicago. Each of these series can be called crucial, as the first division is involved. These East vs. West and West vs. West combats continue until Aug. 19 when the so-called westerners begin their final eastern journey of the season.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Yankee-Red Sox series runs as follows: One today, one tomorrow, two Wednesday and one Thursday . . . It will not be New York's final appearance here this year . . . They come for a short series in early September . . . Dom Di Maggio was in center field as the Yankee series opened today . . . The young man may stay there for a long time . . . The Sox reached the Hub last night by plane, after having won the Detroit final yesterday afternoon . . . Lefty Grove pitched the full nine innings and it was his sixth victory . . . The Bees made 68 hits in their six games with the Reds—an average of better than 11 per contest . . . Eddie Miller accepted 23 chances at shortstop yesterday without a miss . . . The Bees are idle today, but play a double-header at Philadelphia on the morrow.

Pro Football

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — With members still in session after more than eight hours' discussion, Promoter Jack McBride said late last night final plans of the newly-organized American Professional Football League probably would be announced today.

Representatives of six cities sponsoring teams in the league—New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Buffalo—were in conference to ratify a schedule, post franchise fees, and elect officers.

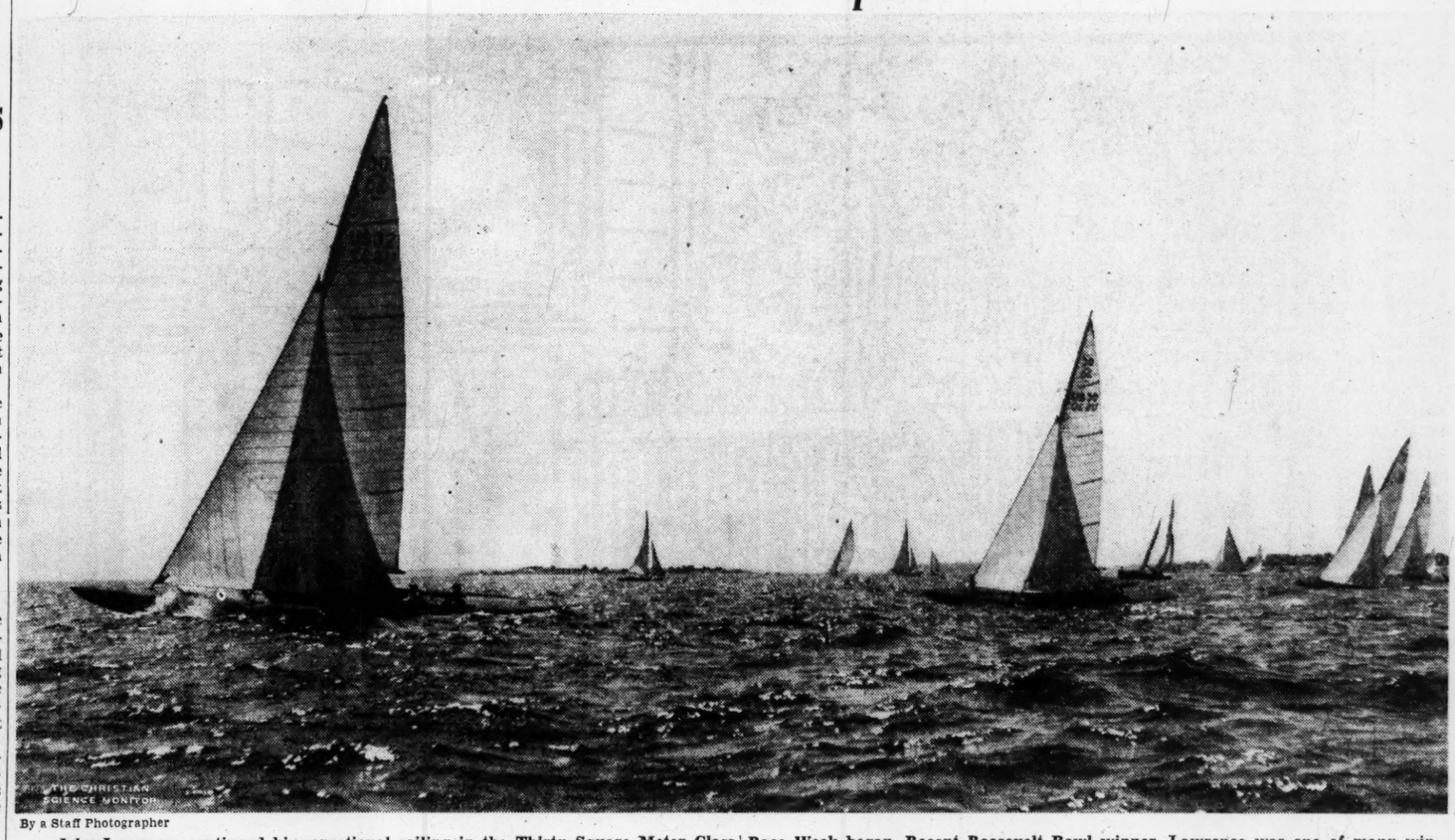
Hudlin Signed

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Signing of Willis Hudlin, veteran right-hander, and release of Bill Cox, another right-hander, to Toledo in the American Association were announced by the St. Louis Browns.

Hudlin, recently with the New York Giants and Washington, won nine games and lost 10 last season with the Cleveland Indians.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

As Race Week Opens



By a Staff Photographer

John Lawrence continued his sensational sailing in the Thirty Square Meter Class as his Moose (left, U. S. 32) featured the start last Saturday as famous Marblehead Race Week began. Recent Roosevelt Bowl winner, Lawrence was one of many winners, Saturday, as Eastern Yacht Club played host to 415 craft, a new record

Record Fleet of 415 Craft Open Marblehead Race Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 5—Marblehead Race Week, already off on a record-breaking start, today prepared to give yachtsmen their rail-down tests as a puffy sou'wester this morning gave preview to a wet afternoon, when coast guardsmen and followers of the 400-odd racing craft were ready for action.

Eastern Yacht Club's second race in its series today looked for another record fleet like Saturday's, but the prospect of a roaring, smoky sou'wester tended to dim the fleet somewhat.

Saturday's inaugural was sailed under the most perfect conditions of the year with a better than moderate southeasterly on tap. Exactly 415 yachts crossed the inside and outside starting lines to far eclipse Eastern's previous opening mark by 25 boats, besides establishing Eastern in the ranks of yacht clubs who have started fleets ranging over 400 boats.

Third Organization

Eastern thus becomes the third yachting organization in this country to join the 400 class.

This year's race week is undoubtedly the greatest in the long history of the event. Usually, a 400 fleet is not reached until the middle of the week, or when Boston takes charge on Wednesday, or when Corinthian's series begins on Thursday.

Either this year's fleet is arriving early, and the total top figure will remain fairly consistent, or else this year will find the previous American yachting high of 436 yachts set by the Corinthian Yacht Club here in 1937 broken easily.

On the first day's sailing, the fleet was only 21 boats away from equalling that mark.

The racing conditions evidently had a lot to do with the fine turnout. After five of the last six club races being sailed in the doldrums here, Marblehead welcomed the 12-knot southeasterly. It also helped stragglers, postponing their sailing to this port until Saturday morning, in making the 'Head on time.

Still, there were quite a number tardy and these boats will undoubtedly be added into the total today, unless the prospects of too much wind for the "little fellows" diminishes their fleet.

The most surprising part of the 415 fleet Saturday was the low number in the usually numerous Indians, Snipes, Hustlers, and the comparative total absence of the Winabouts and the Yankee One-Designs of Buzzards Bay from their usual starting number.

Yankees Expected

The Winabouts of Boston Bay were not expected to come to Marblehead due to a disagreement with the Winabouts from Marblehead some years back. At that time, the Marblehead Winabouts broke away from the organization, and from that point on referred to themselves as the Town Class.

Boston Bay's Winabouts now substitute Quincy Bay Race Week for its Marblehead mid-summer racing rendezvous.

The Yankee One-Designs from the Buzzards Bay area mostly hailing from the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, were invited to this year's race week, but evidently planned to race their regular week-end series, as yachtsmen around here expect them either today or tomorrow.

With the arrival of the Yankees, the fleet undoubtedly will take a good jump towards eclipsing the 436 mark.

A surprisingly low turnout in the Indian Class of 29 boats will undoubtedly increase before the week is out, for that class at Marblehead usually comes close to 40 boats. Possibly Quincy Bay Race Week is again interfering with Marblehead for some of that class's leaders were noticeably absent Saturday.

Yesterday was another record-breaking day. Traditionally Pleon and Boston Yacht Club day, the Pleon junior regatta played host to 210 boats, while the annual Boston Lightship ocean race embraced 47 craft.

* * *

The Hull One Designs were late in getting to Marblehead Saturday, with only two entries listed in the summary. Yesterday, there were seven racing in the Pleon's junior races.

* * *

Pleon's regatta of 210 boats was the second largest in its 13 year history, while Boston's 47 craft in the lightship race far exceeded its previous top figure.

* * *

Feature of Race Week so far is the weather, with yesterday providing another beautiful setting.

* * *

The weather must have acounted also for the huge crowd that witnessed Saturday's proceedings from the lighthouse "grandstand," and the "bleacher" seats from old Fort Sewell. Heavy marine traffic also increased the spectator fleet, the choppy water off the Neck resembling a huge washing machine churning soap suds.

* * *

Although Saturday's opening traffic was heavy, race committee officials of both starting lines handling the times and finishes experienced little difficulty.

* * *

Tomorrow is the last day of the Eastern series, with the Boston Yacht Club in charge Wednesday.

Leo Martin Wins Golf Title

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—A six-year quest for the New England amateur golf championship ended successfully Saturday for Leo Martin, of Weston, Mass., when he overwhelmed Tommy Leonard Jr., of Nashua, by a 6-and-4 margin at Manchester Country Club.

Martin gained his one-sided triumph by playing even par for his 32 holes over this 72-hole layout. He finished his morning round seven holes and as many strokes ahead because Leonard's usually fine game started coming apart at the seams.

The latter, a University of Virginia senior, steadied when he resumed the match but was unable to make the slightest impression against the smooth-playing Martin until he got an eagle three at the 27th hole with a 15-footer. That cut Martin's lead to seven up and Leonard lopped off two more holes by birdieing the 30th and 31st with 10 and 12-footers.

He kicked away his last chance for victory by driving the woods, trapping his second and taking a five on the 32nd, where Martin clinched the championship by holing an eight-foot putt for a birdie three.

It was the first major victory of Martin's career. He had been after it ever since he left the caddy ranks.

Both finalists were among four family groups that started the tourney on Wednesday. Leonard came here with his father and brother Dick, and Martin started with Eddie, his twin.

During his march to the title, Martin eliminated two of the four former winners, Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine, in a 21-hole semifinal, and Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., by 1 up. Leonard's most impressive triumph was his one-holer over Ted Bishop, the current Massachusetts champion, in the second-last round.

Leonard did not permit the competition to interrupt his daily flying lesson until Saturday, when he produced his poorest golf. After making his first solo flight on Thursday, he came here and gained the quarter-finals with two easy victories.

Knowles-Crocker Capture Bretton Woods Four-Ball

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—Carried to the 20th hole, Bobby Knowles and F. G. Crocker, of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., won a nip-and-tuck battle yesterday from Ray Lenehan, of Providence, R. I., and Bill Schappa, of Hartford, Conn., to capture the inaugural Mount Washington four-ball golf championship.

Lenehan, Rhode Island amateur champion, and Schappa, battled their way into the final round by disposing of Fred Wright, of Boston, two-time Walker Cup player, and C. E. Crane, of Boston, 2 up, in the semifinal round.

The winning team produced an upset in the morning round by a 4-and-2 decision over the medalist team of "Holly" Mandly, of Avon, Conn., and John Abbott, of Manchester, N. H.

Record Field in Archery

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—Archery champions of the nation were on hand to defend their laurels today as a record field of 208 started on the 60th annual tournament of the National Archery Association, which will be held all this week at Massachusetts State College.

Title defenders registered for the tourney as the field made ready for the opening event were Curtis Hill, Dayton, Ohio, National flight shoot champion; Pat Chambers, Portland, Ore., single and double York champion; Jean Tenny, Clear Spring, Md., single national, double national, double ladies' American and double Columbia titlist; Mrs. Olive B. Layer, Clarendon Hills, Ill., single ladies' American champion, and Fred Folberth, of Cleveland, Ohio, who captured every junior event in last year's tourney.

Contestants in all classes, men, women, boys and girls, launched the tournament today with the clout shoot, in which they were given 36 arrows with a target at 180 yards. Scheduled for this afternoon was the flight shoot in which they would compete for distance.

In the program for tomorrow and Wednesday the men will compete in the York shooting while the women entrants will shoot in the national Columbia events. Thursday, both men and women compete in the Americans and on Friday the day will be devoted to the team shoots and the Pope-Young round. The later event calls for special skill in shooting at unknown distances with a time limit imposed on contestants.

The boys and girls will follow the same program as the elders in the junior events which are held each day.

The tournament concludes Saturday with contests in archery golf and the English York event.

Guibord-Stitt Win

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—Paul Guibord, Melrose, and Al Stitt, Wellesley, won the Mass State open tennis doubles championship here yesterday when they tripped the top-seeded team of Harrison Rowbotham and Sumner Rodman of Brookline in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4 and 6—2. Guibord and Stitt were seeded No. 2.

The match had been postponed several weeks.

Tiller Talk

Perfect Weather Inaugurates Race Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 5—A spotless blue sky overhead, a rolling blue carpet underneath with specks of white powder sprinkled in scattered dots, featured the week end inaugural races of famous Marblehead Race Week here as records went by the board when 415 boats sailed under Eastern Yacht Club colors.

Veterans, far outnumbering their younger yachting brethren, took the professor's tiller stick in hand and taught their pupils the art of winning races.

For instance, there was Charles Francis Adams, VMFAY (Veteran Master of Fine Art of Yachting), who received his master's degree from Cohasset and Marblehead marine institutions. The former Secretary of the Navy helmed his Eight Meter Thisbe to another outstanding victory, after defying its rivals in smart down-the-wind work after rounding the windward mark second to Ed Gabriel's Marbett.

Then, Commodore B. Devereux Barker's flag ship Good Hope of the Eastern Yacht Club fittingly led the Cruising Fleet of eight fancy starters. The good commodore of the sponsoring club led such famous younger hands as Art Shuman and Gordon Abbott across the line. Vice-Commodore Malcolm Greenough's White Lady was second.

Lawrence Again Tops

Another veteran professor, John Lawrence, was the next lecturer, only his course was not so long as he easily tillered Moose to another outstanding victory in the Thirty Square Meter Class. Lawrence received his master's degree at the Beverly Yacht Club just two weeks ago when he won the Roosevelt Bowl for the second time.

But Al Whittemore, Boston Bay helmsman of over 55 years of sailing, was ready today to receive honorary degrees from all points of the compass after his I Manchester Class win Saturday in Peggy.

Other veteran winners included R. Russell Smith with his Teaser IV in the Triangles, Caleb Loring in the M-B Class and Harry Colburn's Mohawk over the Indians.

* * *

But youngsters shared the spotlight, too, and probably the highlight performance of Bob Kirkland's triumph over 25 rival International Stars.

The Stars are one of the classes to watch this week. Besides racing for regular trophies donated by the clubs, the Charles Francis Adams Trophy is given for the leading Star of the week.

Competition in this class ranges from the Cape Ann district through Boston Bay area, Cape Cod and Long Island Sound far-flung shores.

Kirkland's triumph raised the stock of Boston Bay, which last year was at a top figure when Bob Reid of Winthrop won the week's championship.

Close behind Kirkland and his Tartan was Johnny Arms' Andaimo V from Long Island Sound in second place and Jimmy Waller's Black Roger from Wianno's Nantucket Sound fleet.

* * *

Dick Thayer continued his expert touch at the helm of Frances P. Copeland's Periwinkle in the International One-Designs, with Augustus Putnam's Kungsornen second, and Caleb Loring, Jr.'s Pompano third.

The Indians started the most number of boats with 29, unusually low, however, for that class, with Bob Dahlrymple helming Coburn's Mohawk to the siren winning signal. Charley Graf's Lark was in second spot, while Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo was third.

The National 110 Class (popularly known as the "dollar-ten" class) found added starters springing their fleet to 11 as young Clark Shepard once again tillered Minx to first place. In second place was Jack Woods, M. I. T. sailing instructor.

Charles Martin's Swampscott Dory, Louise, held a commanding lead over Arthur E. Ogden's Soami from Squantum in the Yankee Dory Class of 24 entries.

Twenty-two Hustlers were led by Albert Davis' Hex, while Charles Pike's Hallelujah was second.

* * *

Feature winner yesterday was Eben G. Young's P Sloop, Nahma, as it led 46 rivals to and from the Boston lightship in the annual Boston Yacht Club ocean race.

The fleet of sloops, ketches, yawls, schooners, and rating boats was the largest ever, and the brisk sou'wester made it a perfect day's sailing for the ensemble.

* * *

Pleon's junior regatta found 210 starters, with the juniors (under the age of 21) in the Indian Class featuring the proceedings. Dean Lewis, winner of last year's Leonard Munn Fowle Memorial Trophy emblematic of outstanding week's performance, found the right airs in the Indian tilt, as 21 rivals followed the Weymouth skipper.

Barbara Lane Connoly, Corinthian's North Shore skipper this year, led M-B rivals to the line sailing Taira.

Upset of the day was Sue Smith's triumph over Bobby Coulson, North Shore junior titlist this year, in Class T.

Caleb Loring sailed his International, Pompano, in the ocean race and finished second to Nahma in Class B rating time. He then hopped to the starting line in time to win the International race for juniors that afternoon.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Al Todd, Cubs, and Dolph Camilli, Dodgers—Todd hit homer, double and two singles, driving in three runs in 11-3 opener win; Camilli's 11th inning homer broke up nightcap.

Bobby Feller, Indians—Handcuffed Yankees with five hitter for 3-1 victory.

Dick Errickson, Bees, and Buck McCormick, Reds — Errickson's five-hitter gave Bees 5-3 opener win; Buck McCormick drove in six runs in 12-9 nightcap victory with two doubles, two singles.

Lefty Grove, Red Sox—Beat Tigers 7-3 with eight hits.

Hal Schumacher, Giants, and Bill McGee, Cardinals—Pitched seven-hitter and nine-hitter, respectively, for double-header split.

Cecil Travis and Ken Chase, Senators — Travis' tenth-inning double whipped White Sox 4-3 in opener; Chase tossed three-hit 1-0 nightcap shutout.

Truett Sewell and Debs Garms, Pirates—Sewell fanned five, allowed only four hits for 6-1 opener win over Phillies; Garms' homer with mate aboard in seventh put 6-4 nightcap on ice.

Johnny Berardino, Harlond Clift and Elden Auker, Browns—Homers by Berardino and Clift produced tying and winning runs in 5-4 opener win over Athletics; Auker tossed steady ten-hitter for 6-4 nightcap triumph.

Bobby Gray Wins

TORONTO (CP)—Bobby Gray of the suburban Scarboro Club won the Eastern Canada professional golf match play championship and the Millar Trophy recently with a 3-and-2 victory over Lou Cummings of the Toronto Golf Club. It was Gray's first victory in the event in four tries.

MacFayden Fined

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Danny MacFayden, Pittsburgh Pirates hurler, was fined $100 by President Ford Frick of the National League as an aftermath of an argument in a game at Philadelphia.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger swept fourth straight race in defense of the America's Cup, completing 30-mile triangle in record time of 3:07:49 to win series with T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavor II.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Brooklyn.
(Only game scheduled.)

American League

New York at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Cincinnati.
Boston at Philadelphia (2).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (2).

American League

Cleveland at Chicago (2).
Detroit at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at Washington.
New York at Boston.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, Aug. 6

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light Music Concert. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"This Is Radio Budapest Calling." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": London commentary. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10:22meg., 29.5m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folg songs: Cetra Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London 12:00 p. m.—News and Topical Talks. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Yankees baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Round Table discussion.	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Consolaire"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 **James L. Fly, chairman, FCC**	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Radio Magic"	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons" sk.
8:00 "Yankee Swapper"	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 "Singing Strings"	interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Washington Merry-Go-	**Symphonic Orchestra;**	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 Shelton; War news	Round	**A. Wallenstein, cond.**	Toronto Symphony Band	Studio program
9:00 **"Forecast"; "Of**	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Mystery Hall": dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Stars and States";**	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30 **Governor O'Daniel,**	**Gen. Geo. C. Marshall,**	"Show Boat": vocalists;	**Goldman Band Concert**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Tex.; drama; music**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	**Goldman Band Concert**	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays": Harold	Don Julio's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Jose Martinez Orchestra
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Day's End
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; variety	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue": music.	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 "Lovers' Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms: orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	"Famous Naval Men"	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Niero, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Johnson Family"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: stocks.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singing Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports; news	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's club news	Musical Mailbox
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Drama; music	Marjorie Mills, house-	National Guard talk	Novachord Solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	Mastersingers	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Adult Recreation
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime": music	Hymns of All Churches	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	25 Years Ago Today	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Hoosier Hop": variety	"Valiant Lady"	Local sport program	Ann Demerjian, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Merry Music"	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Song recital
3:15 "Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tronical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Piano Moods"	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Consolaire"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Recordings; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Talk, Louis Johnson, at	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	NAB convention	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records.	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan's Sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Time and Tempo"	Network program	W. Williams, comment	Don Julio's Venetians
7:45 "Second Husband"	Talk, Sen. Holt, W. Va.	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Serenade": recording	'Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs": interviews.	Music: variety	vocalists	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch.	**"Information, Please":**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cats 'n' Jammers":	Sport program
8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch.	**questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	swing session	"About Today": drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	Popular quiz	Clem Williams's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Clem Williams's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers":	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	European news	"Summer Pastime":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Aloha Land": music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail": so-	Don Julio's Venetians
10:45 Music; weather	Red Cross Aid to Eng.	house": variety	lonist; orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	Five Star News

Cincinnati Picks Up Valuable Ground in East While Dodgers Continue to Slip

Reds Head Homeward With a 6½-Game Lead

By the Associated Press

For the sake of Casey Stengel, it is a good thing the Cincinnati Reds are still in the National League.

And, for the sake of those World Series bubbles currently being inflated in the Rhineland, it is quite fortunate for the Reds that misfortunes have been dogging the Brooklyn Dodgers—misfortunes like the benching of Joe Medwick for weak hitting.

On the one hand, there is Casey with his Boston Bees losing against the other clubs in the National League. On the other hand, you have the Reds, who came east July 23 with a five-game lead in the National League, dropped eight of 16 starts, and are now on the way home with a 6½-game lead over the second-place Dodgers. This is largely because the Brooklyns could only win six while losing nine to the western invaders.

McCormick Stars

Casey is only sorry the Reds' Boston stay wasn't longer than the three double-header program over the week end. In that time, his Bees not only took four of six, including a split in yesterday's finale, but climbed out of the loop cellar. The Bees, who show an edge over only the Phillies in the season series with the other clubs, belted Bucky Walters 5-3 in the opener yesterday for Bucky's third straight defeat, and forced the Reds to go all out to take the nightcap 12-9, with Buck McCormick driving in six runs. This gave Casey's lads an even split in the season's stand with the Reds—eight-and-eight—the only club to boast that record in the league.

Since the Phillies lost two to the fast-moving Pittsburgh Pirates, 6-1 and 6-4, the Bees' split dropped the Phils into the cellar. Truett Sewell tossed a four-hitter at the futile Phils in the opener and the Bucs banged out 13 hits in the nightcap.

Fitzsimmons Stopped

The Dodgers didn't have a chance against the Chicago Cubs in their opener and dropped it 11-3, as Gabby Hartnett's laughing boys rang the bell for a season high with a 21-hit attack. This cracked Freddy Fitzsimmons' five-game winning streak and handed him his second setback of the season. The Cubs kept right on prowling in the afterpiece and shot six runs across in the first three frames. But the Dodgers tied it up on Pee-Wee Reese's ninth-inning homer and won out 7-6 in the 11th when Dolph Camilli clouted one over the right field fence. In this second game Medwick, one of the generation's outstanding batsmen, was benched for slim stickwork for perhaps the first time in his career.

The St. Louis Cardinals wound up a high-flying eastern swing by splitting with the Giants, losing 3-2 and winning 6-3, but, more to the point, the pitchers still can't believe those regular working hours. For, when Lefty Clyde Shoun and Fiddler Bill McGee went the route in both ends yesterday, it marked the ninth time in 10 games the starting Cards' elbower was still around at the finish.

Senators Hold Edge

With the possible exception of Washington's Senators, the eastern half of the American League limped home today, glad the trip was all over. Only the Nats came through with an edge in the invasion, and they had to knock off Jimmy Dykes' Chicago White Sox twice yesterday to do it. Dutch Leonard was carried 10 innings before chalking up his fifth straight win over the Sox 4-3 in the opener. Ken Chase turned in the day's hurling masterpiece in the afterpiece, a three-hitter for a 1-0 decision.

The New York Yankees, rapidly waning world champions, wound up in the West with the doubtful honor of not having taken a series. Bobby Feller tossed the Cleveland Indians to a 3-1 win yesterday, serving up a five-hitter, although he struck a new low for his career in fanning only one man.

This victory boosted the Tribe to within half-a-game of the league-leading Detroit Tigers, who fell victims to the ancient but still powerful pitching mastery of Mose Grove. Mose helped himself to his third straight win with an eight-hitter for a 7-3 victory.

For the what's the use dept., the St. Louis Browns stayed out of the cellar by trimming the Philadelphia Athletics 5-4, on a three-home-run attack, and 6-4, on Elden Auker's steady hurling.

Iowa State Football Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Five weeks away from the opening of practice, invitations to two-score football players will go out shortly from Iowa State College, as Coach Jim Yeager begins to concentrate on gridiron plans for the coming season.

The quiet Cyclone boss has been spending some vacation time in his home farming country, in Kansas, but has returned to Ames to open preliminary fridiron work.

Other members of the Iowa State college staff have engaged in vacation activities that include travel, golf and aviation.

An unusual summer occupation has been that of Ed Bock, Cyclone All-America and line coach. Bock has been ground school instructor for a summer unit of air students, now entering their final phases of training in a federal flight course.

Coach Louis Menze, director of Cyclone basketball tactics, traveled through the East with his family during the summer months, while LeRoy Timm, who will return to backfield coaching duties this fall, has been fishing in Canada.

Coach Hugo Otopalik, who will assist with football, before turning to his own wrestling squad, also was among the travelers, taking the Cyclone golf team to national tournament competition during June. The Iowa State squad, under Otopalik's tutelage, finished sixth in the national affair.

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Luncheon 1—2 Dinner 6:30—7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .335; May, Philadelphia, .331.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 76; Mize, St. Louis, 74.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 85; Mize, St. Louis, 79.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 130; F. McCormick Cincinnati, 127.
Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 31; Hack, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 11; Mize, St. Louis, 10.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 33; Nicholson, Chicago, 17.
Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 13; Hack, Chicago and Frey and Werber, Cincinnati, 11.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 10-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 9-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .364; McCosky, Detroit, 351.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 87; McCosky, Detroit, 84.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 95; York, Detroit, 79.
Hits—Cramer, Boston, 137; McCosky, Detroit, 136.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 35; Boudreau, Cleveland, 34.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 13; Finney, Boston, and Keller, New York, 12.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 24; Greenberg, Detroit, 21.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 23; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-2; Rowe, Detroit, 9-2.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 4

International League

Syracuse 6-3, Newark 5-2.
Buffalo 6-6, Jersey City 5-4.
Baltimore 7-2, Rochester 2-3.
Montreal 4-0, Toronto 3-2.

American Association

Kansas City 8-2, St. Paul 2-1.
Indianapolis 7-6, Toledo 3-5.
Minneapolis 4-3, Milwaukee 2-0.
Columbus 2-3, Louisville 1-0 (first 15 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 2-0, Portland 0-1.
Oakland 4-5, Sacramento 1-2.
Seattle 7-7, San Francisco 1-1.
San Diego 6-3, Hollywood 5-1.

Texas League

Houston 8-2, Tulsa 1-1.
Oklahoma City, 5-1, Beaumont 1-4.
Shreveport 10-7, Fort Worth 4-8.
Dallas 7-2, San Antonio 1-3 (second game, 13 innings).

Southern Association

New Orleans 4-0, Atlanta 3-3.
Birmingham 10-5, Chattanooga 6-6.
Knoxville 3-7, Little Rock 2-4.
Nashville 9-4, Memphis 3-10.

Eastern League

Binghamton 5, Albany 1.
Hartford 4-9, Springfield 2-6.
Williamsport 10-5, Elmira 9-8 (first 10 innings).
Wilkes-Barre 4-2, Scranton 3-3.

Hitting His Stride —By Pap'

A series of breaks early in the season served to hamper Dominic Di Maggio but the younger brother of the New York Yankees' famous outfielder is making a belated bid for the 1940 freshman title.

Dominic was making a fine impression in the camp of the Boston Red Sox when an injury to his left ankle put him out of action for a long spell. He was ready when the season started but was forced to retire when the old injury cropped up again after a few games.

Lou Finney moved into his post in right field and started pounding the ball at a terrific clip. Even when Dominic was fit for action, Manager Joe Cronin did not dare to put him back into the line-up while Finney continued to battle the leaders for top batting honors so Di Maggio sat on the bench picking up big league experience by watching his teammates.

The youngster did not fret or fuss about the state of affairs. He was satisfied that his chance would come along and did the best he could whenever called on to pinch hit. His break came when Finney was injured and he was returned to the post in which he started the season.

Dominic won the hearts of the Boston fans by the manner in which he hustled on every play. He made spectacular catches in the outfield and contributed throws which earned him the respect of opposing base runners and would have done credit to Brother Joe. His long, easy stride enables him to cover a world of territory with the same smoothness that marks Joe's action in the outer gardens. He has been batting in lead-off position for the Red Sox because he boasts a fine eye for pitched balls and has the speed to make the most of his opportunities.

—Pap'

German Sports

By the Associated Press

BERLIN—Sports authorities are highly satisfied with the large number of participants booked for the German track and field championships despite the fact that many of the country's best athletes are serving with the armed forces. The championships will be held on Aug. 10 and 11 in the Olympia Stadium, scene of the great Olympic contests in 1936. There are 618 active members of 215 sports clubs entered in the various events.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Detroit	60	40	.600	
Cleveland	59	40	.596	½
Boston	53	46	.535	6½
Chicago	49	46	.516	8½
New York	49	47	.510	9
Washington	44	57	.436	16½
St Louis	42	59	.416	18½
Philadelphia	39	60	.394	20½

Results Aug. 3

Detroit 6, Boston 4.
Detroit 14, Boston 2.
Chicago 7, Washington 6.
Cleveland 5, New York 1.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 7.

Results Aug 4

St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 4, Chicago 3. (10 inns.)
Washington 1, Chicago 0.
Boston 7, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 3, New York 1.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	63	33	.656	
Brooklyn	57	40	.588	6½
New York	51	43	.548	10½
Chicago	52	50	.510	14
St. Louis	47	47	.500	15
Pittsburgh	46	48	.489	16
Boston	33	61	.351	29
Philadelphia	32	60	.348	29

Results Aug. 3

Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 8, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.

Results Aug. 4

New York 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 6, New York 3.
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 6 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 12, Boston 9.

Tennis Crowd Excited As Riggs Faces New Test

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—In this elite setting, where everyone has a chauffeur and a golden sun tan, Bobby Riggs, the national tennis champion, seems very unconcerned about what almost happened to him at Seabright, what did happen at Southampton and what may happen in the Eastern grass courts tourney here.

If he is unconcerned, he stands alone. Everyone else is tremendously excited, for Riggs barely escaped defeat by Frank Kovacs, the Oakland player, in the finals at Seabright, and then lost to the lanky Californian in the semifinals at Southampton.

The prospect of a champion being beaten is just the sort of excitement tennis needs.

Needs a Good Battle

The nationals at Forest Hills in September, up to now, were looked upon as pretty dull business. That tournament, above all others, needs a good battle in the men's division to offset the certain march of Alice Marble through the women's ranks.

And now the tennis fathers have not one—but two—stars, both capable of knocking Riggs off his throne.

First is Kovacs, who had Riggs at match point four times at Seabright, only to lose him, and who walloped the champion decisively at Southampton.

Then there is Don McNeill, the tough Oklahoman, who bested Kovacs easily at the Meadow Club finals Saturday and who is seeded second behind Bobby here.

Kovacs admits he has no fear of Riggs—and points to his two latest outings against him as proof. And McNeill says, "Now don't say that I can beat Riggs—just say I think I can."

Either way, tennis gets a break. Riggs hasn't been a popular champion. The oldsters are particularly displeased with the manner in which Riggs fiddles around letting unknown after unknown take sets from him.

Colorful

Kovacs, if nothing else, would be a colorful champion. The "magnificent screwball" has the ridiculous habit of throwing his racket into the air when he's annoyed, of biting his racket when he's upset, of heckling ball boys, of razzing the gallery and of objecting dramatically to the decisions of umpires.

McNeill would be popular, though in a quiet sort of way. Much more stable and solid, he never resorts to gags to get in the gallery's graces.

The crowds like Kovacs better, though. At Southampton while he was being torn apart by McNeill in straight sets the crowd greeted every whacky gesture with a polite laugh and a nice burst of applause.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—After two days of tune-ups, the Eastern grass courts tennis championships really settle down to business today. Although both men's and women's singles began Saturday, only 23 matches have been played. Today there are 41 on the schedule.

Frankie Parker, the nation's second ranking player and third-seeded in the tournament, has gained most of the benefit of the early start, while top-ranking Bobby Riggs and second-seeded Don McNeill were cleaning up last week's tasks at Southampton. Parker won his first two matches handily. He won 6—3, 6—2, from hard-hitting Bob Kerdasha of Woodcluff, N. J., yesterday.

The only other seeded stars who have played so far are Alice Marble, two-time winner of the Eastern title, and Bitsy Grant, eighth on the men's list. Miss Marble polished off Gerry Mallory of Tenafly, N. J., 6—2, 6—0, yesterday while Grant disposed of Bill Clothier of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Today Riggs begins play against Jack Mahoney, former University of Virginia athlete, who can fairly knock the cover off the ball. McNeill, who took a day's rest after beating Frank Kovacs in the Meadow Club final at Southampton Saturday, plays Leon Everett of Walnut Park, Calif. Another standout match sends Welby Van Horn, runner up to Riggs for the National title last fall, against Frank Froehling of Chicago.

Scottish Football Under Way on Aug. 10

GLASGOW (CP Cable)—Trimmed of all the flourish and fanfare of pre-war years, the Scottish Football League will open Aug. 10 with only 16 clubs entered in the competition. The decision to continue Scotland's national sport was announced this week.

Last fall the Scottish League was made up of two groups, East and West, each with 16 teams. Pre-war strength of the league was 38 clubs, 20 in the first division and 18 in the second.

Glasgow Rangers, many times winners of the league and cup, are called by experts to win the newly-formed southern group. The Light Blues were crowned champions of the west group last year and defeated Falkirk, winner of the east. They also won the Scottish War Cup.

Aberdeen, situated in Northern Scotland, is without any entry this year, as long journeys are not allowed in wartime football.

Football authorities in England are determined to operate this fall if the military situation permits. The English League proposes to draw up schedules in northern and southern areas to provide for 60 clubs. Most of England's 88 big-time elevens participated in the 1939-40 campaign.

More Players In

OTTAWA (CP)—Frank Boucher, coach of the National Hockey League's champion New York Rangers, and four professional hockey players have joined the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon guards, non-permanent active militia.

The four professional players are: Des Smith, Boston Bruins; Frank Boucher Jr., and a member of the New York Rangers system; Cordie Bruce, Hershey Bears, and Sandy Ross, Indianapolis Capitols.

The hockey players will report for training two nights each week until they go to camp with their unit on Aug. 12.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	95	363	54	132	.364
McCosky, Tigers	93	388	84	136	.351
Finney, Red Sox	85	368	57	127	.345
Danning, Giants	90	343	50	115	.335
May, Phillies	75	268	36	88	.331
Leiber, Cubs	73	265	41	87	.328

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	24	Mize, Cardinals	31
Greenberg, Tigers	21	Nicholson, Cubs	17
Di Maggio, Yanks	20	Rizzo, Phillies	14
Keller, Yanks	20	F. McCor'k, Reds	14

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	95	F. McCor'k, Reds	85
York, Tigers	79	Mize, Cardinals	79
Foxx, Red Sox	77	Fletcher, Pirates	71

Hogan Still Leads Golf's Money Winners

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5 (AP)—Little Ben Hogan failed to win a championship on professional golf's Midwest summer program, but the little star picked up enough money to maintain easily his lead among the year's big money winners of the game.

Hogan, who finished in a tie for fourth place yesterday in the final championship of the Midwest Professional Golfers' Association schedule, the Milwaukee open, has won $9,405 since last January 1st. His fourth place tie yesterday earned him $375 as big Ralph Guldahl of Chicago walked off with first money of $1,200 on a great finish which saw him score a final round of 66-67 for a 72 hole total of 268.

Ed Oliver, the big star from Hornell, N. Y., who played well in the Chicago open and then won the St. Paul $7,500 event, finished second at 270, with Sam Snead turning in a blazing 65, six under par for the North Hills course, for a 271 aggregate.

Hogan's 272 tied Johnny Bulla of Chicago. Bulla's mark of 197 shots for 54 holes set a new all-time P. G. A. record, clipping a stroke off the mark set by Byron Nelson in the 1939 Phoenix (Ariz.) open and tied this spring by Craig Wood in the Metropolitan championship.

Low scoring amateur for a third straight tournament was Jim Ferrier, open and amateur champion of Australia, who had final rounds of 69-68 for a 278 aggregate.

The next stop on the tournament trail will be the Canadian open at Toronto, Aug. 15-17, to be followed by the P. G. A. championship Aug. 26-Sept. 1 at Hershey, Pa.

The year's leading money winners:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $9,405.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Tex. $8,477.
Sam Snead, Shawnee, Pa. $5,406.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $5,313.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y. $5,258.
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H. $5,192.
Dick Metz, Chicago, $4,937.
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, $4,875.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill. $4,770.
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y. $4,725.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE—Ralph Guldahl wins $5,000 Milwaukee open golf tournament with 68-67-66-67—268, 16 strokes under par, when Johnny Bulla falters on last round after setting P. G. A. record of 197 for 54 holes.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Don McNeill gains lopsided 6—4, 6—3, 6—3 victory over Frank Kovacs in final of 50th Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament; Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer win doubles.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.—Dorothy Bundy whips Gracyn Wheeler, 6—2, 6—3, to win Maidstone Club tennis tourney and pairs with Mrs. John Van Ryn to win doubles from Miss Wheeler and Pauline Betz.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Bobby Parker, Tulsa, defeats Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif., in shoot-off for $1,000 "world championship" event at Land of Sky skeet shoot.

ST. MICHAELS, Md.—George Ward, Wilmington, Del., set Class E racing inboard speedboat world record of 57.60 m. p. h.

Milwaukee Open

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5 (AP) — Principal money winners in the $5,000 Milwaukee open golf championship:

Ralph Guldahl, Chicago (268)—$1,200.
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y. (270)—$750.
Sam Snead, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. (271)—$550.
John Bulla, Chicago, (272)—$375.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., (272)—$375.
Jim Foulis, Chicago (274)—$300.
Frank Moore Detroit (277)—$225.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., (277)—$225.
Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y. (278)—$150.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	56	43	.566
Scranton	56	46	.549
Hartford	54	50	.519
Springfield	52	49	.515
Elmira	53	51	.510
Albany	50	52	.490
Williamsport	45	57	.441
Wilkes-Barre	42	60	.412

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	88	44	.667
Oakland	71	61	.538
Los Angeles	70	61	.534
San Diego	65	65	.500
Sacramento	66	67	.496
Hollywood	63	68	.481
San Francisco	59	71	.454
Portland	43	88	.328

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	73	33	.689
Minneapolis	59	42	.584
Columbus	58	47	.552
Louisville	51	55	.481
St. Paul	48	56	.462
Toledo	43	60	.417
Milwaukee	41	58	.414
Indianapolis	40	62	.392

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Official International League standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	69	43	.616
Newark	66	48	.579
Baltimore	61	55	.526
Jersey City	57	57	.500
Montreal	57	58	.496
Syracuse	53	59	.473
Buffalo	49	67	.422
Toronto	44	69	.389

Far Western Track Performers Still Leading First Ten Club

Ten of the newly crowned National A. A. U. champions are among the leaders in the monthly table of America's best track and field performances of 1940, a list that is compiled by the A. A. U. and printed in the Amateur Athlete, the August issue of which came off the press recently.

From a sectional point of view the far West continues its hold on the top positions with first in eight of the 17 events. The East and the South have three and a half places each while the Mid-West has only two.

National Champions

The national champions who are in the lead in their events are Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College and the Olympic Club in the 200; Carl McBain of U. C. L. A. in the 400 meter hurdles; Phil Fox of the Olympic Club in the discus; Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club in the discus throw; Boyd Brown of Oregon and the Olympic Club in the javelin; Les Steers of the Olympic Club in the high jump; Al Blozis of Georgetown and the New York A. C. in the shot put; Walter Mehl of Wisconsin (1,500 meter champion) in the two mile run; Billy Brown of Louisiana State in the hop, step, and jump; and Fred Wolcott of Rice in the two hurdles.

The far western standard bearers include Clyde Jeffery of Stanford, 9.4 for 100 yards, Davis, 20.6 for 220; McBain, 51.6 for the 400 meter hurdles; Fox, 170ft. 4½in. in the discus; Steers and Johnny Wilson of Southern California, 6ft. 9⅜in. in the high jump; Pat Turner of U. C. L. A., 25ft. 6⅜ in. in the broad jump, and Boyd Brown with 232ft. 7in. in the javelin throw.

Eastern Stars

The East has Blozis with 56ft. ½in. in the shot put; Ed Burrowes of Princeton with 1:49.8 in the 880; Bob Bennett of Maine with 183ft. 10¾in. in the hammer throw and Ed Drugger of Tufts, who shares the 120-yard high hurdles laurels with Wolcott at 13.9. Wolcott is alone in front in the low hurdles with 22.5 while the other Southern leaders are Charlie Belcher, unattached Georgian, with 46.7 in the 440 and Billy Brown with 50ft. 2⅝in. in the hop, step, and jump. The Midwesterners are Chuck Fenske with 4:08.3 in the mile and Mehl with 9:01.8 in the two miles. Both are Wisconsin Graduates.

The First Ten Club in each event has more rigorous standards of admission than ever before in the various events. The tenth or "worst" performances are: 9.6 for 100 yards; 21 flat for the 220; 47.9 for the 440; 1:53.5 for the 880; 4:15.5 for the mile; 9:23.4 for the 2 miles; 14.4 for the high hurdles; 23.4 for the low hurdles; 51ft. 4½in. for the shot; 158ft. 2¾in. for the discus; 14ft. 1-16in. for the pole vault; 6ft. 6⅛in. for the high jump; 24ft. 4⅜in. for the broad jump; 214ft. 11¼in. for the javelin and 167ft. 3¾in. for the hammer throw.

Grange Signs

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold (Red) Grange, one of football's all-time stars, has signed a contract to serve his sixth straight year as backfield-coach of the Chicago Bears.

He has been with the Bears since his retirement as a pro player in 1934.

The Bears begin training Aug. 12 at St. John's Military Academy, Dealfield, Wis.

The coaching staff now is complete for the 1940 campaign, George Halas, owner and head coach, already has signed Heartley (Hunk) Anderson as line coach and Carl Brumbaugh, former Bear star, as backfield aide. Fred Gillies, Chicago, an ex-Cornell grid luminary, will assist in an advisory capacity.

Eastern Golfers Plan Association

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Plans for the formation of an Eastern Golf Association, embracing all the territory east of the Mississippi River, will be considered this week during the eastern amateur championship at the Briar Hills Country Club.

The association is to be patterned after the Western, Southern, Trans-Mississippi and other major sectional bodies. The Presidents of State associations will be invited to become members of the executive committee.

The new organization would conduct three championship tournaments, amateur, open and women's. The 1941 eastern amateur already has been awarded to the Erie Downs Club, Fort Erie, Ont.

The 1940 eastern tourney, an outgrowth of the Syracuse Yacht Club invitation event, is expected to attract a field of 200, including last year's winner, Bill Holt of Syracuse, Willie Turnesa, Ray Billows, Dick Chapman and Johnny Burke, Metropolitan district stars, Art Doering of Chicago, Jim Ferrier, Australian champion, Neil White, Southern champion, Harry Haverstick of Lancaster, Pa., runner-up for the Intercollegiate title, Bob Babbish and Tom Sheehan of Detroit, Ellsworth Vines, the pro tennis star, and the Texans, Harry Todd, Don Schumacher and Jack Munger.

Ed Oliver to Play In Canadian Open

TORONTO (CP)—The man who threw away a chance to become United States open golf champion—Ed Oliver of Hornell, N. Y.—will be a starter when golf stars from at least three countries start shooting two weeks from now for the Canadian open crown, tournament officials announced.

Officials reported that they have received an official entry form from Oliver, who was disqualified from this year's U. S. open for starting his last round ahead of schedule. Because of this Oliver was barred from a playoff with Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen, a play-off won by Little.

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of August 10, 1940

ON GUARD, AMERICA! By William Yandell Elliott
"We stand between two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born," says this political observer, and he analyzes ways and means to create the new world which will preserve the American institutions and way of life.

CAN FRANCE LIVE WITHOUT LIBERTY? By Mallory Browne
A discussion in which the writer attempts to answer the question, "Whither France?"

CONNIE MACK'S NEW COMEBACK By Ed Rumill
Profile of the manager of the Philadelphia Athletics.

NEW CITIZENS FOR DOMINICA By Earl P. Hanson
General Trujillo, "strong man" of Dominica, sees advantages for his country as well as humanitarianism, in the settlement of refugees in his little Republic.

ON THE RIDGEPOLE OF THE APPALACHIANS By Ralph W. Cessna
The process by which a great National Park becomes a public recreation ground.

ART SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE By Dorothy Adlow
Study of Latin American culture finds South and Central American artists in a process of adaptation, but there exists a widespread movement in all art activities.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.)	250,000
Saturday's sales	121,960
1940 volume to date	135,016,185
1939 volume to date	129,449,622

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Leading stocks backed away under light pressure in today's market.

While weakness was rare in virtually all departments, downward tendencies predominated from the start. Near the finel hour declines of fractions to around a point were in the majority. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

Continuance of the stalemate, brokers thought, was due mainly to the fact that speculative forces were unable to make up their minds just what Hitler is up to in the Anglo-German conflict. The idea that a peace might be brewing was based on the recent war lull. Complications also were seen in increasing British-Japanese tension.

In addition, potential stock buyers seemed to desire more light on the national tax program and the presidential campaign before loosening purse strings. Business hopes remained the principal argument against liquidation.

Inclined to slip occasionally were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, Texas Corp., General Electric, American Smelting and N. Y. Central.

Contesting the trend were Worthington Pump, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, U. S. Rubber, Lehigh Valley Railroad and Phelps Dodge.

Getting feeble support in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Glen Alden Coal, American Gas and Aviation & Transportation.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market barely kept its balance today while traders loafed through a quiet session.

Near the end of the day's trade losses of fractions outweighed small gains. Many were unchanged.

Japanese issues responded erratically to concern over British-Japanese relations. Tokyo City 5s slumped more than 2 but Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s advanced as much.

Transactions were at a minimum with traders still awaiting developments in the political situation at home and the war abroad.

Among the issues on the declining side were Cuba Railroad 6s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Canadian Pacific 5s of '44, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, and Pacific Telephone "B" 3¼s of '66.

Holding steady or advancing a bit were Portland General Electric 4½s, Texas Corp. 3s, Central Foundry 5s, Montana Power 3¾s and International Paper 6s.

Crucible Steel Six Months Net Is $3.52 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Crucible Steel Co. of America and subsidiaries, leading makers of high-grade carbon and other special steels, reported net profit for 6 months ended June 30 of $2,404,883, equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock (on which dividends are in arrears) to $3.52 a common share. This compared with $350,821, or $1.47 on 7 per cent preferred, in the first half of 1939.

The company announced a special stockholders' meeting had been called for October 3 to consider a plan for payment of the $40.75 a share of preferred arrears and to merge the principal subsidiary, Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co., with the parent company.

The plan, in addition to other corporate adjustments, also asks authority to create a mortgage to secure an issue of not more than $25,000,000 of bonds, of which an issue of not less than $15,000,000 would soon be made.

At least $10,000,000 of the new funds would go for plant expansion during the next 3 to 5 years.

A step toward clearing preferred arrears would be the exchange of each present share of 7 per cent preferred with accrued unpaid dividends into 1 4-10 share of new 5 per cent preferred. Each present common share of $100 par value would also be exchanged for 1 share of new no-par common.

Grains Trend Lower In Slow Trading

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Grain trading was at a virtual standstill on the board of trade today. Observers said it was the dullest session in many months.

Price trends were downward. Wheat was off fractionally as the trade ignored all market news. Corn, especially deferred deliveries, was relatively weaker than wheat. Rain in scattered sections of the corn belt where moisture was needed was a depressing influence.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A general advance in British Government bonds sustained prices elsewhere in the securities market today. Industrials, notably tobacco, aircraft and motor stocks, slanted ahead. Gold issues were spotted with gains despite the restrictive influence of a Cape Town holiday. Oils wavered a bit but most other commodity stocks quietly held their ground. Domestic rails moved evenly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures dipped 3 to 4 points today when Bombay selling and hedging ran into only mild support.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	−⅞
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	3	46½	46½	46½	−½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18	17⅞	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	43½	42	42⅛	−1⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 1
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	A'g 2
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	152	148⅞	152	+1¾
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	11	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		64	64	64	Jul 30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	13	33¼	33	33⅛	−⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	A'g 1
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jul 30
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	14	14	14	−⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	58	58	58	−1¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 3
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	−½
2¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	96	95	96	+⅞
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	24⅛	24	24	−½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 2
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	−¼
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 2
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 31
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 31
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 3
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	2	27½	27½	27½	+½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	4	4	−⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54½	54½	54½	−⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 2
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	20¾	21	Jul 29
6⅝		Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	57½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	13½	13	13½	−¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	57	57	57	−1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	12	12	12	−¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	−1
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	3	50½	50½	50½	A'g 2
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	3	44	43¾	43¾	+½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	5	11	11	11	−¼
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	3	67¼	66¼	66¼	Jul 31
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	+¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 2
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	3	37	37	36¾	−⅞
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	−⅛
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		55	55	55	Jul 30
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	A'g 3
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	A'g 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	Jul 29
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	162½	162	162	−½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	A'g 3
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	77½	77½	77½	A'g 3
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145	145	145	
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	A'g 1
12	6	Am Woolen	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	40	39	39	
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	18	20½	20⅛	20⅜	−¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 31
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	27½	27½	27½	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	14	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	40	40	40	−½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	31	31	31	+¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 31
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 2
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5½	5⅜	5½	A'g 2
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	A'g 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+3¼
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	−¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	12	12	12	−¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	−½
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	21⅞	21½	21½	−¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 3
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	13	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	15	14¾	15	−⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 1
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 3
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¾	4½	4¾	Jul 30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8¼	8	8¼	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 2
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1¼
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 2
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	11	30⅞	30½	30¾	+¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	15	79⅞	79⅛	79⅝	−¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	A'g 2
34½	14	Bigelow S (2e)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	27	27	27	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	Jul 30
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36	35⅞	36	+2
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	9	9	9	−¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 1
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	96	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+¼
24¼	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	165	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+½
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf		110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)		29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	12	22½	21⅜	22½	+1½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8	8	8	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	−⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	4	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	A'g 3
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 3
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 3
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 2
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 3
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	Jul 30
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	17⅜	17	17	−⅜
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	3⅛	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 3
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 3
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	29¼	29	29¼	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2½	2½	2½	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	50½	49	50½	Jul 30
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	46¼	45¾	46¼	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	8	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	+¼
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	A'g 2
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	A'g 1
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	2	23½	23½	23½	−½
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jul 26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	38¾	38½	38½	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 2
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1	1	1	+1/16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 2
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	Jul 30
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	1	3	3	3	A'g 2
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	17	73¾	73	73⅝	−¼
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	2	33¼	33	33	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	33½	33	33	−½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	28½	28¼	28¼	−¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 2
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	2	104½	104	104½	+1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	11	11⅝	11⅜	11½	−⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	−¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	1	20	20	20	A'g 3
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	20	20	20	A'g 2
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81⅝	81½	81½	Jul 31
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	A'g 2
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	2	79½	79½	79½	−1¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	30½	30	30	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	39	39	39	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 2
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	92	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	A'g 2
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	24	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	7	16¾	16½	16¾	−¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−⅝
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 30
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	5	5⅝	5¾	5½	−¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	14	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107½	106¾	107½	
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 2
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	7½	7	7½	Jul 31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅛	3	3	Jul 31
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 2
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 3
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 3
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	6	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116½	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	21	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−½
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	8	18	18	18	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49¾	49¾	49¾	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	174	174	174	A'g 1
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	A'g 1
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	8	7/16	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co	8	16¼	16	16	
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	A'g 1
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
38⅞	18⅝	Crown Cork & S	1	26	26	26	
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jul 31
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	16	15⅜	15	15¼	+⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	14	30¾	29¾	29⅞	+⅛
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	2	94¼	94	94¼	+7¾
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4	4	4	−⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	2	11⅝	10¾	10¾	Jul 31
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	3	23	23	23	Jul 20
4½	2	Curtis Publish	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
51	31	Curtis Ppf(2¾k)	3	40¾	40½	40½	A'g 3
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-Wright	21	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtis W A (1e)	4	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
22¼	14⅝	Cutler-H (½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	−¼
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 31
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jul 31
19⅞	11⅞	Deisel W-G(¾e)	3	15	15	15	A'g 1
23⅜	8¼	Del & Hudson	4	11½	11¼	11¼	A'g 2
5⅞	2½	Del Lack&West	1	3½	3½	3½	+¼
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	6	¼	⅛	⅛	Jul 11
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (5e)	1	120	120	120	A'g 3
36⅜	25⅞	Diamond M(1½)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅜
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	37	37	37	−¾
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	A'g 2
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jul 25
14⅜	9¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	2	11	10¾	11	Jul 25
24⅝	14	Doehler D (½e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	2	13¾	13½	13½	−½
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (3g)	5	70¾	70¼	70½	−¾
171	137	Dow Chem (3)	1	144	144	144	−1
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (1e)	2	21½	21½	21½	
10	5	Dunhill Int	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 2
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 31
188¼	146½	du Pont (3½e)	2	165	165	165	
126	114	du Pont pf (4½)	1	124¾	124¾	124¾	−¼
		E					
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	4	29⅞	29½	29¾	−¼
6⅛	3	East Roll Mill	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 2
166¾	117	East Kodak (6)	5	125¾	125	125¾	+¼
37	22	Eaton Mfg (2¼e)	4	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+⅛
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1)	2	14	14	14	Jul 26
1¼	⅛	Eitingon-Schild	4	5/16	¼	5/16	+1/16
1¾	½	El & Mus Ind	14	9/16	9/16	9/16	A'g 1
41¾	25	El Auto L (1½e)	6	35	34⅜	35	+¼
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅛
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
31¾	15⅝	El P & L $6 pf	1	31	31	31	
36¼	18½	El P & L $7 pf	8	34¼	34	34	−½
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	3	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	+⅛
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	2	33	33	33	Jul 31
46	35	Endi-John (3)	3	41	41	41	Jul 15
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	12	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Jul 20
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jul 30
97	84	Eng P S $6 pf (6)		87¾	87¾	87¾	Jun29
⅞	⅜	Equit Off Bldg	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	A'g 2
1¾	⅝	Erie RR	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Erie 1 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 2
1⅝	⅝	Erie 2 pf		1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jul 26
5	2⅞	Eureka V Clean	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 24
11¼	5	Evans Products	1	6½	6½	6½	
34¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O (1e)	2	31⅝	31½	31½	−⅜
1	½	Exchange Buffet	1	9/16	9/16	9/16	A'g 3
		F					
49¼	29½	Fair Morse (1a)	2	36¼	36	36¼	−¼
31½	17½	Fajardo (1e)	3	18½	18½	18½	A'g 2
18⅞	11	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 3
28½	16	Fed M&S (½e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 2
14¼	13	Fed Mogul (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 31
4⅞	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
1	7/16	Fed Wat Serv A	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	A'g 1
25	15	Fed D Str (1e)	2	20	20	20	
95	79	Fed Str pf (4¼)		89	89	89	−2
20	10	Ferro Enam (1a)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 27
40⅝	27½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	−¼
21¾	12¼	Firestone (¾e)	3	14½	14	14	−¼
106	84	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	93	93	93	−1
46	32½	First N Str (2½)	3	40	39½	40	Jul 31
21⅝	10⅛	Flintkote (1g)	6	14	14	14	
38¼	24¾	Florence S (1e)	1	28	28	28	
25¼	19	Florsheim A (2)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun21
3½	1½	Follansbee Bros	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 31
35	18⅛	Food Mch (½e)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
21¼	9½	Foster Wheeler	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
9½	2¾	Francisco Sugar	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 2
38¾	24¾	Freeport S (1a)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	5	2	2	2	Jul 29
5¼	2⅜	Gair (Robert)	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−¼
20	10½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+1¼
6⅝	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	4½	4½	4½	
14½	8	Gaylord (.45e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 3
51	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun14
7¾	3½	Gen Am Invest	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 30
104	94	Gen A In pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Jul 29
57¼	35¾	Gen A Tr (1¼e)	1	49	49	49	A'g 3
8¼	5⅜	Gen Bak (.30e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	1¾	Gen Bronze	3	2½	2½	2½	Jul 31
11⅞	4¼	Gen Cable	3	5¼	5	5	A'g 1
29½	11¾	Gen Cable A	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jul 31
87	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	56½	56½	56½	A'g 2
19⅞	12¾	Gen Cigar (½e)	1	17	17	17	A'g 1
41	26⅛	Gen Elec (.70e)	29	34¼	33¼	34	−½
49⅜	36	Gen Foods (2)	3	40¾	40¼	40¼	+¼
118⅝	111⅛	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	A'g 2
⅝	¼	Gen G&E A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 2
101	77¾	Gen Mills (4a)	3	88	87⅛	88	Jul 30
56⅜	37¼	Gen Mot (1¾e)	54	45⅛	45	45⅛	+⅜
127⅛	116	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	124¼	123½	123½	
7¼	3½	Gen Out Adver	3	5	5	5	
58⅜	32½	Gen OutA A(4k)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	A'g 2
10	5½	Gen P Ink (.20e)	2	7	7	7	A'g 2
1⅛	⅜	Gen Pub Serv	11	½	½	½	Jul 29
19¼	9¾	Gen Ry Signal	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 2
1⅜	⅜	Gen Real & Util	5	½	7/16	7/16	A'g 2
18½	13½	Gen Real & U pf	5	13½	13½	13½	A'g 2
33¾	20	Gen Refr't (½e)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	A'g 2
15⅜	10	Gen Shoe (.80e)	2	11¾	11½	11½	−¼
24¾	16¾	Gen Tel (1.20)	5	19	18¾	18¾	−¾

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
13⅜	7¾	Gen Theat (.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	−¼
23½	13⅞	Gen Time (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
23⅜	10⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	2	11	11	11	
6¾	4	Gillette Saf (.60)	3	4⅛	4	4	
51⅞	33⅞	Gillette S pf (5)	3	35½	35½	35½	Jul 30
9	4⅛	Gimbel Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
58⅛	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	50	50	50	Jul 31
19¾	11	Glidden Co(.30e)	2	12¾	12¼	12¾	+½
44⅝	30	Glidd cv pf(2¼)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	A'g 2
4⅛	2	Gobel (Adolf)	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 3
3⅛	2	Goebel Br (.20)	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20¾	10	Goodrich (BF)	10	12	12	12	
69½	45	Goodrich pf (5)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
24⅞	12½	GoodyearT(¾e)	7	15⅛	15	15	
97¼	69	Good T&R pf (5)	7	76	75	76	A'g 2
4⅛	1¾	Goth Silk Hos'y	5	2	2	2	Jul 24
1¼	½	Graham-Paige	12	9/16	9/16	9/16	
9½	4⅜	Granby M (.65e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅞	9⅛	Grand Un w ct	1	12	12	12	−¼
10⅜	6⅜	Grand Un x ct	2	8½	8½	8½	−¼
16¾	10	Granite City Stl	1	11	11	11	
36¾	26	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	32¾	32½	32½	A'g 3
25⅛	21¼	Grant pf (1)		25	25	25	Jul 20
18⅜	11⅜	Gt N I ct (¾e)	5	14½	14⅜	14½	A'g 2
28⅞	15¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	5	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
29⅛	18⅜	Gt W Sugar (2)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
35½	23	Green (H) (2a)	2	30	30	30	+½
17¾	9⅜	Greyhound (1)	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
12	9	Greyh'd pf (.55)	3	11¼	11	11¼	A'g 1
25⅜	14¾	Grum Airc (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¾
3⅝	1½	Guantan Sugar	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 1
4	1½	Gulf Mob & Nor	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 2
18	8	Gulf M & N pf	2	13	12¾	12¾	Jul 30
		H					
34¼	29¼	Hack Wat (1½)	1	32	32	32	Jul 31
20¼	9⅝	Hall Printing (1)	1	13	13	13	A'g 1
17	10¼	Hamil W (½e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 3
28¼	16½	Harb-Walk(½e)	1	21	21	21	−½
9⅛	5⅛	Hat Cp Am(.30e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4½	2½	Hayes Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 3
113¼	89⅞	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	A'g 3
11⅝	7⅝	Hecker P (.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
110	86	Helme GW (5a)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Jul 31
21½	12½	Hercules M(½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+¼
100½	76¼	Hercul P (1.20e)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	−1
67¼	50	Hershey Ch (3)	1	53	53	53	A'g 2
115¼	94⅞	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	106	106	106	A'g 2
18¾	12½	Hinde & D (½e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 31
35¼	19	Holland F (1e)	1	26	26	26	A'g 2
7⅞	4½	Hollander (A)	2	4½	4½	4½	Jul 31
16½	8	Holly Sugar	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
60¼	35	Homestake (4½)	2	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
38	28	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	32	32	32	Jul 30
16¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¾e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
71½	54½	Household (4a)	1	58	58	58	A'g 3
111¼	101	Household pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 12
6⅞	3⅜	Houston Oil	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
50⅜	28⅝	Howe Sound (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	−⅜
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	1	13/16	13/16	13/16	+1/16
7½	2½	Hud & Man pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 31
27	12	Hudson Bay (1e)	5	15½	15¼	15½	
6½	3	Hudson Motor	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
1	½	Hupp Motor	10	½	½	½	
		I					
13⅜	5⅝	Illinois Central	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅛	12	Ill Central pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 25
9¾	5	Indian Refin	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 25
29	16⅜	Ind Rayon (1e)	6	22½	21¾	22½	A'g 2
118	72	Inger-Rand (2e)	8	91½	91	91½	A'g 3
90¼	66½	Inland Steel(3e)	5	84¼	82¾	84¼	+2¼
15⅞	7½	Inspiration Cop	1	9	9	9	−¼
6¼	4⅝	Insuransh (.10e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
47⅜	22	Int'chem (1.20e)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 2
5	2¼	Intercon Rubber	1	3	3	3	Jul 31
12⅞	6½	Interlake Iron	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
2⅜	1	Int Agricultural	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 30
38	18⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	21	21	21	Jul 31
191½	136	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	142½	142½	142½	A'g 2
62¾	38	Int Harv (1.60)	3	44½	44	44½	−⅛
171	145	Int Harv pf (7)	1	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	Jul 29
5⅜	1¾	Int Hydro El A	3	2½	2½	2½	
14½	5¼	Int Mer Marine	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7	3½	Int Mining (.20e)	6	4	4	4	Jul 22
38⅞	19⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	11	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+⅜
133	109	Int Nick pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	Jul 20
21¼	10⅛	Int Paper & P	90	15⅛	14⅛	15	+¼
73	40½	Int P&P pf(2½e)	41	55¼	53⅝	55¼	+¼
5⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 2
37½	26⅞	Int Salt (1½)	2	32	32	32	Jul 31
36⅛	25	Int Shoe (1½)	3	29	28¾	29	A'g 3
28	13½	Int Silver	1	19	19	19	A'g 2
102⅛	97½	Int Silver pf (4k)	1	99	99	99	A'g 2
4¾	1¾	Int Tel & Tel	41	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
10⅝	4⅜	Interst Dept Str	2	6½	6¼	6¼	A'g 1
8⅝	5¼	Intertype (.20e)	1	6	6	6	Jul 24
28	20⅛	Island Creek (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+½
		J—K					
17	9	Jarvis(WB)(¾e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 31
52	34¾	Jewel Tea (2.40)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	A'g 2
77½	44	Johns-Man(¾e)	3	58	57¾	58	
75	48½	Jones & Lpf (2k)	1	70	70	70	−2
16	9⅞	Kalam S&F (½)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Kan City South	3	4½	4¼	4½	
20	11	Kan City So pf	3	14	14	14	Jul 17
15½	9	Kauf D (.38e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	A'g 1
97	92	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	Jul 24
15½	7½	Kayser (½e)	3	9	9	9	Jul 30
17⅜	8½	Kelsey H Wh A	3	13⅜	13	13⅛	+⅛
9⅞	4¾	Kelsey H Wh B	2	6½	6½	6½	
38⅞	24⅛	Kennecott (1¾e)	21	27	26¾	26¾	−⅛
14⅝	10	Keystone (½e)	1	13	13	13	+¼
46⅜	27¾	Kimberly-C(1a)	3	32	32	32	+⅜
2¾	1½	Kinney (GR) Co	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 1
26	19½	Kresge SS(1.20a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	−¼
4	2	Kresge Dept Str	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 4
29½	23⅜	Kress SH (1.60)	1	25½	25½	25½	+½
34½	23½	Kroger Groc (2)	7	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+¾
		L					
16⅜	12	Lambert (1⅛e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 3
6¼	3¼	Lane Bryant	2	4½	4¼	4½	Jul 30
35⅞	16⅜	Lee R & T (1½e)	1	20	20	20	−⅛
23½	15⅛	Lehigh PC(1⅛e)	1	19	19	19	A'g 1
1⅜	¾	Lehigh Val Coal	2	1	1	1	
4⅜	2	Lehigh Val C pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 3
4	1⅜	Lehigh Val RR	57	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
24¾	15¼	Lehman (.60e)	6	20	19⅛	19⅛	−¾
14	9½	Lehn & F (½e)	1	11	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 31
29	18⅛	Lerner Strs (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	A'g 2
52⅜	30	Lib-O-F G(1½e)	6	39¾	38¾	38¾	−1¼
9¼	5	Lib,McN&L(½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
45	33	Life Saver(1.60a)	3	39⅞	39½	39½	Jul 29
109	87	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	95	95	95	
109½	87	Lig & My B (4a)	1	97½	97½	97½	
180⅛	169	Lig & My pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	A'g 2
23½	16	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	2	19	19	19	A'g 1
29½	13¼	Lima Locomo	2	18	18	18	+¼
41	27	Link Belt (1)	1	34½	34½	34½	A'g 2
14⅜	9	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 31
18⅜	10⅛	Liquid Car (1)	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
41⅞	22¼	Lockheed Airc	4	26¼	26	26	−½
37⅝	20½	Loew's Inc (2)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	−⅛
109½	97	Loew's pf (6½)	1	100½	100½	100½	−2
39¼	15⅜	Loft Inc	17	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	−⅛
46½	29	Lone Star C (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	−⅜
4¼	2	Lon-Bell Lb A	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
18¾	13½	Loose-Wil (¾e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jul 30
25⅛	18¾	Lorillard (.60e)	3	20⅛	20	20	+⅛
60	38	Lou & N (4e)	2	56½	56½	56½	−½
21½	15⅛	Lou G&EA(1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 2
		M—N					
35	25¾	Mac A & F (2a)	1	28	28	28	Jul 29
28¾	17	Mack Trks (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅜
31	20½	Macy(RH)(1½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	−⅜
12¾	8⅞	Mad Sq (.85e)	1	11	11	11	Jul 13
38	21½	Magma C (1½e)	1	28½	28⅛	28½	+½
4⅝	1½	Manati Sugar	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 2
7⅞	4	Mandel B (½e)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jul 20
17⅝	14⅛	Man Ry mod gtd	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 18
16¼	11½	Manh Shirt (1)		13	13	13	Jul 24
1½	¾	Maracaibo Oil	3	⅞	¾	¾	Jul 29
5⅛	3½	Marine M (.30e)	3	4⅛	4	4	A'g 2
15⅜	8¾	Marshal F (.40)	4	11⅝	11½	11½	−¼
47¾	26¾	Martin (GL)(1e)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	−⅜
14¾	6⅛	Martin-Parry	3	8½	8¼	8½	
40⅞	21¾	Masonite Cp (1a)	2	26¼	25¾	25¾	−1
32¾	21	Math Alk (1½)	3	25	25	25	A'g 3
53½	36⅜	May Dept Str (3)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2¼	Maytag Co	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Jul 31
30⅛	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	25	15	25	+¼
16¼	10½	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17⅞	10	McCrory Str (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
111	93	McCrory pf (6)	1	93	93	93	M'y21
29	17⅛	McGraw El (1)	3	24	23⅝	23¾	+¼
9¼	5	McG-Hill (.30e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅜
47½	26	McIntyre P (2a)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅜
12⅞	5¼	McKeesport Tin	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	A'g 3
8¾	4	McKess & Rob	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
32½	17½	McKess & R pf	1	22	22	22	
9¼	5	McLellan (.40e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 1
14⅝	7¼	Mead Corp	1	9½	9½	9½	
82	53¼	M pf B ww (5½)	1	68	68	68	A'g 2
34½	24½	Melville S (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	−⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Mengel Co	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 2
28¼	11⅞	Merch & Miners	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
32⅞	24	Mesta Ma (1½e)	4	28	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 2
12¼	6¼	Miami Cop(.20e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17⅜	11½	Mid-Cont (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
40⅛	23½	Mid Stl Pd (1e)	2	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	−⅜
54	33¼	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	39	39	39	A'g 2
4¾	2⅛	Minn-Moline	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 3
48	26	Minn-Moline pf	2	31	31	31	Jun26
11	7⅛	Mission C (.65g)	2	8	8	8	A'g 2
1⅛	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	5/16	5/16	5/16	Jul 26
4¾	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 1
⅝	⅛	Mo Pacific	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jul 18
⅞	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	
19⅜	9½	Mohawk C (¾e)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	A'g 2
119	86¾	Monsanto C (2)	8	89½	89	89½	+½
56	31¾	Montgom (2¼e)	15	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+⅜
45	33¼	Morrell (1½e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	A'g 2
16	8⅞	Motor Pr (½e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅜
18⅝	11	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	16	16	16	
26⅞	15	Mueller Br (½e)	2	19	19	19	Jul 31
5⅛	2⅜	Mullins Mfg B	3	3	3	3	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	8¼	Munsingw(¼e)	1	13	13	13	
83	56	Murphy (4)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	A'g 1
8¼	4	Murray Corp	4	5½	5⅜	5½	−⅛
53	41	Myers & B(1½e)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jul 29
7⅜	3¾	Nash Kelvinator	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
21½	13½	Nat Acme (¼e)	11	18⅞	18¾	18¾	−¼
7⅛	5⅝	Nat A Fib (.55e)	1	7	7	7	
8⅞	7½	Nat Auto pf(.60)	4	8½	8½	8½	Jul 30
16¼	9	Nat Avia (¼e)	2	10¼	10	10	A'g 3
24½	16⅞	Nat Bisc (1.60)	14	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
170½	155	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	159	159	159	Jul 11
19	13	Nat B'd & I (1)	3	14	13⅞	4	Jul 30
99½	91	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	91	91	91	M'y18
20½	16	Nat Bd&S (.45e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 10
16¼	9¾	Nat Cash Rg (1)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13⅜	6	Nat Cylin (.40e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+¼
18⅝	11⅞	Nat Dairy (.80)	8	13¾	13½	13⅝	−⅛
6½	3	Nat Dept Stores	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 31
7¼	5⅝	Nat D S pf (.30k)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 16
26⅞	17	Nat Distil (2)	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	−⅛
15⅞	7¼	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 31
12¼	5½	Nat Gypsum	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
96	66	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	82	82	82	Jul 31
22½	14⅛	Nat Lead (½)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 2
173⅜	160	Nat Lead pfA(7)	2	163	162⅞	163	Jul 22
27	13½	Nat M&SC (¼e)	5	18½	18¼	18½	−¼
8⅞	5⅝	Nat P & L (.60)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
73¾	48	Nat Steel (½e)	4	59	59	59	−½
9¾	4⅝	Nat Supply	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
43¾	26¼	N S5½pf(.68¾k)	4	33	33	33	−¼
14⅜	8	Nat Supply$2 pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+½
8⅝	3½	Nat Tea	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	7¼	Natomas Co(.80)	3	8½	8½	8½	+¼
10½	9⅝	Nehi Corp (½)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−⅛
25⅜	14	Neisner Bro (1)	1	18	18	18	Jul 31
91	72	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	72	72	72	Jul 31
53½	36	Newberry (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Jul 29
23½	20½	Newm'nt Mining	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
14¼	6⅛	Newport Indus	2	7	7	7	−⅜
50	30¼	NY Air Br (1½e)	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jul 31
18⅞	9¼	NY Central RR	18	12	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
21¼	8⅞	NY Chi & StL	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	−¾
39	15	NY Chi & StL pf	3	24¾	24½	24⅝	−⅜
33½	20½	NY C Omni (3)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 2
8⅛	3¼	NY Dock	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 1
12¼	4	NY Dock pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 3
⅝		NY NH & H RR	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
2	⅜	NY NH & H pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 31
½	¼	NY Ont & West	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 25
26⅞	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	−⅝
35⅞	20	Nblitt-Spk (2.40)	1	27	27	27	Jul 31
226½	175	Norf & West (10)	1	205¾	205¾	205¾	Jul 27
26¾	15	NoAmAvia(½e)	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	−⅛
23¾	14⅝	No Am Co (1.20)	10	20	19¾	19⅞	−⅛
59	47½	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	−¼
58	47¼	No A 5¾ pf (2⅞)	1	55	55	55	−⅜
9¼	4½	Northern Pacific	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
113	191	Nor St Pw pf(5)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Jul 27
5⅛	2⅛	Norwalk T & R	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 30
16½	14	Norwich Ph (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 3
		O					
8¾	5⅜	Ohio Oil (20e)	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
23¼	10¼	Oliver Farm Eq	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
14⅜	7⅝	Omnibus (1.20)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅞	2⅛	Oppenheim Col	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 2
18⅜	11⅛	Otis Elev (.60e)	1	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
12⅜	7	Otis Steel	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14	21	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	25	24	25	Jul 31
32¾	19	Out M&M(1.40e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 3
64⅝	42	Owens-Ill (1½e)	1	56	56	56	A'g 3
		P—Q					
10⅛	4¾	Pac Am Fish	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 3
14	9½	Pac Fin C (1.20)		10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 24
34⅝	25¼	Pac G & E (2)	5	29¾	29½	29½	−½
50	33	Pac Lighting (3)	5	38½	38	38	−¼
16¼	8	Pac Mills	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 2
7¼	2⅞	Pac Tin C (.40e)	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8¼	5⅝	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	6	6	6	A'g 1
4⅛	¼	Packard Motor	8	3½	3½	3½	
25¼	12	Pan-Am Airway	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
10½	6¾	Pan-Am Pet	1	8	8	8	Jul 15
1	½	Panhandle P&R	1	9/16	9/16	9/16	
45½	26½	Paraffine (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	A'g 1
5⅝	4¼	Param Pic (.15e)	36	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
94	64	Param 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	A'g 3
10⅛	6¼	Param 2 pf (.60)	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
18	15	Park & Tilford	2	15	15	15	
2⅜	1⅜	Park UCM (.10e)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44½	31⅛	Parke D (1.20e)	3	33⅝	33	33⅝	+½
22¼	13½	Parker Rust (1a)	3	20	19¾	19¾	A'g 1
2⅜	¾	Parmelle Trans	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 30
12⅛	5⅜	Pathe Film	1	8	8	8	
10⅜	5¼	Patino Mines	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
62½	45	Pen & Ford (3)	3	48	48	48	A'g 3
96½	71	Penney JC(1½e)	2	80¼	80⅛	80¼	
4⅛	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	4	2	2	2	Jul 29
4	1½	Penn Dix Cem	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	−¼
25	11¾	Penn D C pf A	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¾
16⅝	9¾	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 1
24¾	15	Penn RR (½e)	21	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	−⅛
21¾	15	Peoples D (½e)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	A'g 2
38¾	23	Peo G L & C (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 2
4½	1½	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun13
13¼	5½	Pere Marquette	2	8	8	8	Jul 31
24	15	Pet Milk (1)	3	18	18	18	Jul 12
8⅝	6⅜	Petrol Cp (.35e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	1	8	8	8	−⅛
40½	25½	Phelps Dod(¾e)	15	29	28½	29	+¾
47	37¼	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	+⅛
85	70	Phila Co pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Jul 17
⅝	¼	Phil Read C & I	24	½	⅜	½	+⅛
97⅛	68	Philip Mor (3a)	1	78	78	78	+¼
135	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan23
7¾	3⅛	Phillips-Jones	2	4	4	4	A'g 2
41¾	24⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	14	34¼	34	34¼	+¾
6⅞	2⅛	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 29
28⅞	22	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	A'g 3
7	3½	Pittsburg Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
27⅜	16	Pittsburg pf	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jul 30
9⅜	5¼	Pit Coke & Iron	5	7½	7	7	A'g 1
8⅜	4½	Pitt S&B (.30e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
11	5	Pitt Steel	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 31
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 29
23¾	15	Plym Oil (1.40)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
15	12¼	Pond Crk (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 22
12¾	5½	Poor & Co B	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 3
2¼	½	Porto R-Am T A	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 3
8	6½	Postal Tel pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅞	6½	Pressed Stl Car	8	10⅛	9	10	−¼
14¾	6⅜	Pressed Stl 1pf	2	10	10	10	Jun14
42⅛	21	Pressed Stl2 pf	1	31	31	31	A'g 1
71¾	53	Proc & Gam 2a)	12	65	64	64½	+¾
43½	30⅞	Pb Sv NJ 1.20e)	1	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	−⅝
145	126	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jul 26
128	110⅞	PS NJ 6% pf (6)	1	121	121	121	A'g 1
115½	100	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	A'g 2
118	115	PS El&G pf (5)	2	116	116	116	Jul 25
32¼	16⅞	Pullman (¾e)	11	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+¼
11½	7	Pure Oil	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
97½	84	PureO 6% pf (6)	4	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Jul 13
89	73⅜	Pure O 5% pf (5)	4	77¾	77	77¾	A'g 1
15⅞	9	Purity Bak (½e)	4	11½	11⅛	11½	A'g 1
15½	11	Quaker O (.65e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 30
		R					
7¼	4¼	Radio Cor(.20e)	13	5	4¾	4⅞	−⅛
69	48½	Radio cv pf (3½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+¼
3	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	16	3	2⅞	3	
36½	34	Radio-Keith pf	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Jul 30
23	15½	Raybest-M (½e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅜
29⅞	13½	Rayonier Inc	9	16½	16¼	16¼	−1
37½	24	Ray'ier pf (2½k)	1	30	30	30	−½
17½	9⅞	Reading Co (1)	2	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
26⅝	19¾	Reading 1pf (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	+1¼
23	17	Reading 2pf (2)	2	19	19	19	A'g 2
4⅜	1¾	Real Silk Hos'y	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 26
8	6⅝	Reliable Stores	5	8	8	8	A'g 2
13⅛	8½	Reliance (.45e)	1	8	8	8	−1⅜
10½	6	Reming-R (.80e)	1	8	8	8	−⅛
57¾	37¾	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	48½	48½	48½	A'g 3
[illegible]	1	Reo Motors ct	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23⅞	14	Republic Steel	25	17⅜	17	17⅜	
95	70⅛	Rep S cv pf (9k)	40	90	87½	90	+2½
80	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	A'g 3
14¾	7¼	Rev Cop&Brass	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
30¼	18	Rev Cop&Bras A	6	17½	17½	17½	Jul 26
15⅞	8⅛	Reynolds Metals	4	12	11¾	11¾	−⅛
96¼	75⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	80	80	80	Jul 25
11¼	6⅛	Reynolds Spring	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
44	32	Rey Tob B (1½e)	3	35	34⅝	35	+½
8⅜	5⅞	Richfield O (½g)	1	8	8	8	
7½	4¾	Ritter Dental	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−¼
12	3⅜	Roan Ant (.32e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 26
22⅛	11½	Ruberoid (.30e)	1	15	15	15	A'g 2
1⅜	½	Rutland RR pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 23
		S					
53	34	Safeway S(2¼e)	1	43½	43½	43½	−1
42	26	St Jos Lead (1a)	5	32¼	32	32¼	−¾
⅜	⅛	St L-San Fran	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jul 31
⅞	3/16	St L-SanFran pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
31¼	17	Savage A (1e)	1	23	23	23	A'g 3
14¾	7½	Schenley Distill	1	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅜
85⅞	64⅝	Schenley pf(5½)	1	73	73	73	A'g 1
⅜	⅛	Schulte Ret Strs	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 2
7¾	2¼	Schulte Ret pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 30
49	34	Scott Pap (1.60)	3	39¾	39	39¾	Jul 30
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	¼	¼	¼	+1/16
1¼	⅜	Seaboard AL pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 1
20	11	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 1
2⅝	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 1
88	61¼	Sears Roebk (3)	7	76⅜	76	76⅜	+⅜
16⅜	8¼	Servel Inc (1)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
15½	8½	Sharon Steel	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 31
59½	51¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	A'g 1
5¾	3	Sharp & Dohme	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
56	42	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Jul 31
7⅝	4¾	Shattuck (.40)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 2
13⅛	7⅝	Shell Un O (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
108¼	95⅛	Shell Oil pf (5½)	15	103	103	103	Jul 31
6½	3⅝	Silver K (.20e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 1
24	12½	Simmons (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
2½	1⅝	Simms Petrol	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 31
25	17⅜	Sim S & S (.80e)	1	23	23	23	A'g 2
23¼	12¼	Skelly Oil (¾e)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
18⅞	10½	Smith (AO)Corp	2	14	13¾	13¾	A'g 1
11⅛	5	Smith&Cor (½)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅜

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
24¾	15	Snider Packing	1	17	17	17	+¼
12½	7⅛	Socony V (¼e)	25	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
½	1⅜	So A G&P (.10e)	3	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
30¾	16¾	So P Rico (1a)	3	18	17¾	17¾	−1¼
16⅝	10	S Grey L (1½)	1	13	13	13	
30½	23¼	So Cal Ed (1½a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
15⅜	6¾	Southern Pacific	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
20½	8	Southern Ry	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	−¼
34⅞	13¼	Southern Ry pf	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
39	31	So Ry M&Oct(4)		31½	31½	31½	+½
3⅛	1½	Sparks Withing	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 3
[illegible]	3¾	Spear & Co	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Jul 31
23¾	14⅜	Spen Kell (1.60)	2	18	17¾	17¾	A'g 2
47	33	Sperry Co (2g)	10	38⅜	37½	38⅜	+⅜
38¾	29	Spicer Mfg (1e)	2	27¾	27½	27¾	A'g 2
11⅛	4¾	Spiegel Inc(.45e)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
40½	26⅞	Square D (.80e)	3	31¾	31¼	31½	−½
7⅞	5	Stand Br (.40)	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
108½	98	Stand B pf (4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 22
2⅝	1	Stand Gas & El	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
18½	9⅞	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 1
22¾	12⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	7	17¾	17½	17¾	A'g 3
26⅛	17⅜	Stand Oil Cal (1)	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
29	20¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	53	24½	24¼	24½	+¼
46¼	29⅞	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	31	34	33	33½	+¼
34½	23	Starret (1¼e)	1	31	31	31	A'g 2
80¾	56	Sterling P(3.80a)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	
8⅞	4½	Stewart-W (¼e)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8¼	4⅛	Stokley Bros	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 2
12⅝	5	Stone & Webster	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12⅝	5¾	Studebaker Cp	46	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
65⅞	47	Sun Oil (1a)	2	48½	48½	48½	A'g 1
10⅞	7⅛	Sun Ming (1.60)	2	8	8	8	
27⅞	12½	Superheat (½)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 31
2½	1¼	Superior Oil	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 3
17½	9⅛	Superior Steel	5	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	Jul 31
35⅜	20	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 1
7⅛	3	Sweets Co of Am	6	4½	4½	4½	Jul 11
24⅞	17⅝	Swift & Co(1.20)	4	19	19	19	
32¼	17	Swift Intl (2)	3	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+¼
9⅝	4¾	Syming-Gld ww	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
7⅜	3¾	Syming-Gld xw	1	5	5	5	
		T					
6	4⅛	Talcott (.30e)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 26
5⅝	3	Telautogr (.15e)	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 26
7	4½	Tenn Corp	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 3
12½	5	Texas & Pac Ry	1	7	7	7	Jul 29
47⅝	33	Texas Corp (2)	26	36⅞	35¾	36⅜	−½
4¼	2½	Texas Gulf(.10e)	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
35¾	26⅜	Texas GulfS (2a)	1	33	33	33	+⅛
8⅝	5½	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	6	6	6	−⅛
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10g)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 3
18½	8	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+½
53	36½	That cv pf (2.60)	1	40	40	40	Jul 27
4	2⅛	The Fair	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 31
5¾	3	Thermoid Co	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 30
7½	2¾	Third Av Ry	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	A'g 3
5¾	4	Thompson (JR)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38¼	25¾	Thomp Pr (¾e)	1	33	33	33	−½
2½	1	Thompson-Star	3	1½	1½	1½	Jul 30
23	8	Thompson-S pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
12	8¾	Tide W A (.55e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
97	81	Tide W pf (4½)	1	87½	87½	87½	−½
27⅞	18	Timken-D(1¼e)	6	24¼	23½	24¼	+¼
52	35⅛	Timken R (1¼e)	2	43⅛	43	43	−¼
[illegible]	4¼	Transamer (½)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
21⅞	10¼	Trans & West A	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
8½	4½	Tran&Will(.15e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 1
2¾	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	69½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	64	64	64	−5½
5⅜	3⅛	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	2	4	4	4	A'g 3
10⅛	6¼	Truscon Steel	2	7	7	7	Jul 19
13¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
25¼	14	Twen S-Fpf(1½)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	
3¼	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13¼	6¼	Twin Coach	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
		U					
1¼	⅛	Ulen & Co	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	A'g 1
45	21½	Underwood (1e)	3	26¾	26¼	26¾	
18¾	9¼	UnionB&P(.30e)	19	12¾	12¼	12¾	+⅛
88⅜	59⅞	Union C (1.70e)	10	70	69	70	
17½	12	Union O C (¾e)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	A'g 3
98	71	Union Pac (6)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+⅝
89½	70	Union Pac pf (4)	1	79½	79½	79½	A'g 2
16	15⅜	Union Prem (1)	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	A'g 1
29⅞	22¾	Union TC (1.80)	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 2
23¾	12	United Air Lines	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
53⅝	31½	United Air(1½e)	14	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	−¼
18	12½	United Bisc(¾e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
65⅝	42½	United Carb (3)	1	49	49	49	Jul 31
19¼	12	Unit-Car F(.60e)	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
2⅞	1⅜	United Corp	3	2	2	2	
42	26½	United C pf (3)	16	35½	35	35½	+¼
6¼	3¾	United Drug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6	2¼	United Dy'wood	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 2
5⅜	2⅞	United Elec Coal	2	4	4	4	A'g 2
35	25½	Unit E & F(1½e)	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅜
85⅞	60	United Fruit (4)	1	64⅜	64	64⅛	+¼
15	10⅛	United Gas (1)	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
117¼	107½	United Gas pf(5)	3	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	A'g 1
13¾	6	Unit M&M (½e)	2	9⅜	9	9⅜	A'g 3
7⅛	3	United Paperbd	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	A'g 1
7⅛	3½	US & For Sec	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
97	80	US & For pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Jul 6
10⅜	5⅛	US Freight (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 3
89	50	U S Gypsum (2)	2	65¼	65	65	A'g 3
6½	2¾	US Hoffman M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 31
32¾	25½	US H M pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 22
28	14	US Ind Alcohol	1	18	18	18	−¾
7⅜	3½	US Leather	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 31
12¾	[illegible]	US Leather A	1	7	7	7	−⅛
74	50	US Leath pr pf		50	50	50	Jul 27
58⅛	21¾	US Pipe & F (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	−¼
39	27¼	US Play Cd (2a)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jul 31
1¾	½	US Real & Imp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 2
41⅝	15	US Rubber	16	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+¼
117	68½	US Rub 1 pf (8)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	−1½
65	39¼	US Smelt (3e)	1	49	49	49	+½
70¾	60	US Sm pf (3½)	2	63¾	63½	63¾	+1
68⅜	42	U S Steel (2e)	46	53¾	52¾	53¼	
124¼	103½	US Steel pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	A'g 3
39¼	31	US Tob (1.28)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	A'g 3
2¾	1½	United Stockyds	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Jul 31
7⅝	5¼	Un Stock pf (.70)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 3
2½	1	United Stores A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 2
61	41	United Stores pf	1	45	45	45	A'g 2
17	12½	Univ Cycl (.40e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 30
70	45	Univ Leaf T (4a)	4	58½	58½	58½	Jul 16
		V—W					
¾	⅜	Vadsco Sales	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 2
39⅞	22½	Van Raalte (1e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
43⅞	25	Vanadium Corp	2	31	30¾	30¾	−¼
49½	35½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 1
31½	19	Victor CW (.60e)	1	23	23	23	
4⅛	1¾	Va-Caro Chem	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 2
31¾	14	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	19	19	19	A'g 1
48	36¾	Vrgnia Ry(1⅞e)	1	41	41	41	A'g 1
35	28½	Vir Ry pf (1½e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 31
1⅜	½	Wabash Ry	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 25
2⅛	¾	Wabash pf A	1	½	½	½	A'g 1
7⅝	5¼	Waldorf S (.60)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 3
23½	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	20	20	20	
101	89	Wal pf ww (4½)	4	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Jul 17
35¼	16¼	Walker (H) (4)	1	26	25⅞	26	+½
16⅝	10	Walker(H) pf(1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 31
6⅜	3	Walworth Co	16	4¼	4	4	−¼
9⅝	3¾	Ward Baking A	1	4½	4½	4½	−¼
1⅝	⅝	Ward Baking B	12	1	1	1	A'g 1
25½	14	Ward Baking pf	1	16	16	16	A'g 3
4¼	2	Warner Bros Pic	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2	½	Warren Bros	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9	3¾	Warren Br cv pf	3	8½	8½	8½	A'g 3
31½	22	Warren Fdy (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 31
28¾	20	Wash GasLt(1½)	2	25	25	25	A'g 2
20¼	13¼	WaukeshaM (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
24	14	Wayne P (1½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 1
4⅞	2½	Webster Eisen	3	3	3	3	A'g 2
29⅜	15⅛	WessonO&S(1½e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 2
[illegible]	60⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	63	62½	62½	A'g 2
118⅝	108⅛	West PP pf (4½)	1	114½	114½	114½	−⅛
25⅛	11	W Va P&P (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	−⅛
105	100⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)		101	101	101	Jul 2
40⅞	21	West Auto (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅛
5	2¾	West Maryland	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 2
8⅜	4⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 9
1	¼	West Pacific pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 1
28¾	14½	West Union Tel	3	18	18	18	A'g 2
28⅛	15¼	West Air B (¾e)	1	21¼	21	21	−¼
118	76	West E&M (2¾e)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+¼
37⅜	26	West El In (2)	3	32½	31⅞	32½	A'g 2
38½	27¾	WestvacCh(1.40)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	−¼
39½	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	1	35	35	35	
35⅛	18⅛	Wheeling Steel	3	22¾	22⅛	22¼	−½
71	51	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	Jul 23
11¼	8	White Dent (.60)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 1
13⅞	7½	White Motor	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅝	4⅝	White Rock	6	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 2
7¼	3½	White Sew Mach	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 2
57½	38	White Sew M pf	1	42	42	42	Jul 15
24⅞	14¾	White pr pf (2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 30
3⅝	1⅞	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 1
3½	1½	Willys-Overland	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6¾	3	Willys-Over pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
7⅜	3¾	Wilson & Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
70	45	Wil $6 pf (4½k)	1	56	56	56	Jul 29
27⅞	15¾	Woodward Iron	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	−¾
42¼	30	Woolworth(2.40)	6	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+⅛
24⅞	13⅝	Worth P & M	25	20	19⅝	19⅞	+1
54¾	39	W P&M cv pr pf	6	47¾	46½	47¾	+1¼
42	29	W P & M pr pf	6	43¾	43	43¾	+1¾
93	73	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	79¼	79	79¼	A'g 2
25	15¾	Yale & T (.60)	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+1⅛
19¼	9¾	Yellow Tr & C	14	13	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
14	6⅜	YoungS&W(½e)	2	11	10⅞	11	+¼
48¼	26¼	Young S&T(½e)	9	32	31½	32	−½
87⅜	80	YS & T pf (5½)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 23
28½	12½	Young St D (1e)	2	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
17¾	8⅝	Zenith Rad (1e)	1	11	11	11	A'g 1
4¾	[illegible]	Zonite Products	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 1

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance • **Steel Mills Pushing Production Close to Practical Capacity** • Business and Industry

Farm Exports Outlook Held Unsatisfactory

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department described the immediate outlook for export of American farm products as "highly unsatisfactory" and expressed the belief that there would be no improvement until after the end of the European war.

Continental European markets which furnished an outlet in recent years for approximately a third of United States farm exports, are now closed.

"Except for an increase in the demand for evaporated milk and the possibility of some increases in the demand for pork and for dried and canned fruits and vegetables, no improvement in the export situation is likely," the department said in an outlook report.

The dark export outlook, the report said, is being partially offset by an improvement in the domestic demand.

"No boom," no runaway prices are indicated—simply a sound improvement stimulated by increased industrial production for national defense."

This improvement was said to be reflected in a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the farm income from marketings for the first six months of 1940 was $296,000,000 higher than for the same period last year.

The department reported that farm price trends in July were mixed. Hog prices were strong, but fruit and vegetable quotations weakened as marketings recovered from the effects of early spring freezes. Prices of eggs, butterfat, and beef cattle made moderate advances.

Cotton growers, faced by what the department described as a "gloomy export picture," have been able to find consolation in increased textile activity in this country. The department said domestic mill consumption of cotton for the current marketing year now seems likely to reach 7,750,000 bales. Consumption in the past season totaled 6,858,000 bales.

The department emphasized that supplies of food and feed were more than ample for the nation's needs. The wheat supply was estimated at about 1,000,000,000 bushels, or about 300,000,000 bushels more than normal domestic requirements.

Canadian Spending In U. S. Expected To Make New High

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada will spend a record amount of money in the United States this year, the foreign exchange control board said, estimating that about $75,000,000 will be diverted to more important uses by withholding foreign exchange permits for pleasure travel in the United States by Canadians.

"Canada needs airplanes, airplane engines and parts, and other vital war requirements from the United States," the board said in a statement. "To secure these, less important calls upon Canada's available supply of foreign exchange must be subordinated."

Restriction on pleasure travel effects a very large saving of United States funds without imposing any monetary sacrifice on the Canadian people, the board said.

"It does, however, impose a sacrifice of personal pleasure and convenience, but it has been demonstrated that this sacrifice has been accepted willingly by Canadians, and is, in fact, approved both by Canadians and Americans when they understand the reasons for the action which has been taken and its relation to Canada's war effort.

"Special arrangements are being made for the convenience of transportation employees and persons living in border towns with regard to permits for the export of funds from Canada. These will be made public within a few days when final details have been arranged."

Flintkote Company Shows Slight Gain in Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Flintkote Company and subsidiaries report, subject to audit at the end of the year, for the seven periods of four weeks each ended July 13, 1940, after federal, state and foreign taxes, totaled $621,470, equivalent to $.92 a share on 678,546 shares of stock outstanding. For the corresponding period of 1939, net income was $610,331 or $.91 a share on 672,996 shares then outstanding.

For the four periods ended July 13, 1940, net income was $507,152, or $.75 per share, as compared with net income of $507,837, or $.75 per share, in the corresponding period of 1939.

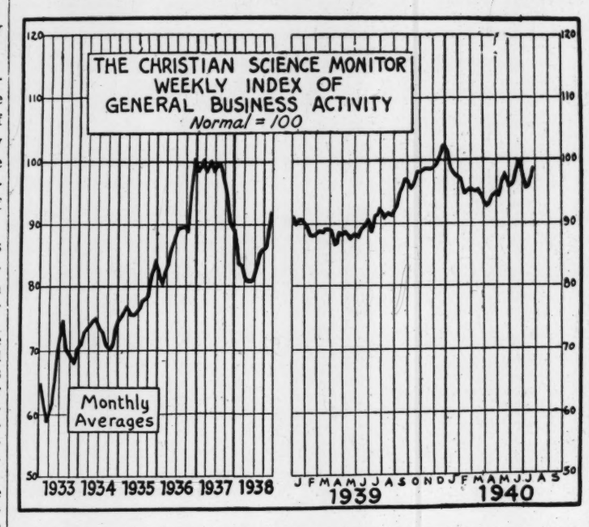
For 13 periods ended July 13, 1940, net income was $1,443,522, equivalent to $2.13 a share, against $1,152,522, or $1.71 a share, in the corresponding periods ended July 15, 1939.

Net sales for seven periods ended July 13, 1940, were $9,163,272, against $8,339,829 in the corresponding periods of 1939.

Transportation Profits Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—General American Transportation Corp. reported for the second quarter ended June 30 net profit of $1,039,502, equal to $1.01 a share on the capital stock, compared with $732,122, or 71 cents, in the June quarter of 1939.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Rise in Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity increased further during the week ended July 27, recovering a considerable portion of its loss in the holiday week. At 98.8 (prel.) on July 27, the index compared with 97.6 on July 20 and 92.6 on July 29, last year.

A sharp spurt in electric power production to a level close to the all-time high reached last year accounted in large part for the increase in the combined index. While the greater-than-seasonal rise in output of electricity reflected in part increased industrial activity, high temperatures throughout the country were an additional factor boosting consumption for air conditioning and refrigeration.

Bank debits for selected cities other than financial centers dipped somewhat less than usual on the basis of seasonal expectations, resulting in a moderate rise in the adjusted index.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group exceeded expectations for seasonal decline, continuing the decline of the last few weeks.

In the heavy goods lines unfilled orders are large and operations are expanding. The steel rate for the past week was boosted another point to 90½ per cent of capacity, the highest rate since the end of last year. Gains in heavy engineering awards, in electrical equipment, airplane, tool and shipbuilding operations were also indicated. The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jly 27 1940	Jly 20 1940	Jly 29 1939
Combined index	98.8	97.6	92.6
Bk debits outside NYC	94.9	94.3	91.0
Elec power production	106.0	103.4	99.2
Misc carloadings	88.6	89.0	81.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week broke out of its recent east-and-west movement, and rose. It went through the 124 level on the Dow-Jones industrial averages which had been marked by chart-readers as the necessary "resistance point" for a rise, and that looked pretty good. Nobody went wild with enthusiasm, however, and the rise in the market was, to say the least, sedate. The inner thinkers seem to think on the basis of this strength that the averages might percolate on up to 130, but after that they won't guess.

Westinghouse was strong, as an equipment company; International Paper rose in response to the tight position in the paper industry, which has helped Leon Henderson at last to find something to justify his position on the National Defense Advisory Commission by getting a promise from the paper people not to let prices get out of hand.

Texas Corporation was weak on Cap Rieber's connections with the Nazi Dr. Westrick, and Bethlehem was strong on its earning statement. But Bethlehem is a good case in point of what's happening in the stock market; is is earning at the rate of $12 a share with the largest total of unfilled orders on hand on record, yet selling only round 80, or less than seven times earnings.

There are scores of stocks now selling at four, five, six, and seven times earnings; the present market probably puts the lowest cash appraisal on earnings values in the history of the stock market. Either stocks are a most extraordinary bargain or something mighty serious is being discounted.

Good Earnings

The chief news support for the break-out on the upside seemed to be the surprisingly good second-quarter earnings being announced—good even after the adjustments which corporate managers business heads seemed to think necessary to allow for the coming excess and war profits tax program, which is going to apply even on the half of the year in which the defense program was only a gleam in the eye of Barnie Baruch.

The American Metal Market estimates that nine of the biggest steel companies showed earnings for the first half of round $87,000,000 against only $20,400,000 for the same period in 1939, and the National City Bank estimates that 400 industrial corporations showed for the first half of 1940 a net after profit taxes and less deficits of about $650,000,000 against round $410,000,000 in the same period of 1939, or a gain of about 59 per cent.

Stock volume had a little upturn when the market jumped on Tuesday, but promptly relapsed to the now normal level of round 300,000 shares a day or less. The July Stock Exchange volume of 7,300,000 shares was the smallest for any month since August, 1918.

Bond trading volume went that one better; it was the smallest since February, 1918. Commodity futures trading volume was the smallest in many years and only about two thirds the volume of July, 1939, which was no great shakes of a trading volume itself.

Volume of futures trading on the New York Cotton Exchange was the smallest in 20 years. Foreign exchange trading volume was of course smaller than anybody can remember in the past; new capital issues were limited to a handful of tax-exempts, which made all sections of Wall Street about unanimous for dullness.

The business news continues good. Steel operations rose to the best level since last December. There's some talk of a summer recession, but no signs of it. Some defense business is at last beginning to appear, particularly in structurals, and the railroads are bringing in some business.

Automobile output is at the seasonal bottom at present but should start up in September, and the unexpectedly good retail sales, plus a guess on the outlook, have led makers to revise their fourth-quarter production schedules upward. For this quarter, output will be 20 per cent ahead of last year.

In fact, every business index except the stock market and the commodity market is ahead of last year. There was a sharp flurry of buying in Worth Street, with some 40,000,000 yards reported taken, partly as a reaction to previous dullness, partly through talk of large coming Army orders which percolate through the textile trade.

Commodities again turned in a dismal performance. Coffee and the world sugar contract dropped to the lowest levels on record, the No. 4 sugar contract dropping to 0.85½ cents. Cotton was peculiarly dull because the Government won't announce what the loan value will be this summer, and rumors are flying round that instead of being round 9 cents, where it belongs, it will be 10 or 11 cents for political reasons. Since the loan will determine the price, everybody is sitting round waiting.

Political Outlook

The political news seems at present the chief deterrent to the market. For something is certainly holding the market down, and it can't be either the business news or the European news. The growing doubt about whether the Germans will actually risk their blitzkrieg over England or not seems to anticipate a really long war after all, with the odds lengthening in favor of England, and the chance getting steadily smaller that the British navy might be captured and turned against us. So the deterrent seems to be Washington.

The Street seems to be concluding that Washington's principal response to the war situation so far has been to use it for another blitzkrieg against private business. The defense program, in so far as new plant construction is concerned, is stymied by the unwillingness of the Administration to repeal the Vinson-Trammell Act or to make a reasonable change in the tax law as it applies to the amortization of plants constructed for temporary defense purposes.

At least the Administration won't countenance these changes until the controversial and technical excess profits tax is passed.

This tax is pretty obviously a political and not a revenue tax. As against the billions raised by the two types of taxes during the World War, the proposals of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue are estimated to raise around $300,000,000 and the Treasury's proposals would raise between $500,000,000 and $700,000,000. This is chicken-feed compared with either present expenses or even with present tax revenues.

The reason is simple; corporations are already being taxed far higher than they were 25 years ago, and there's less in the way of earnings left to tax. The normal corporation income tax rate is now 20.9 per cent. Furthermore, during the World War there were large inventory gains which were available for taxes, so that the excess profits tax was then considered one way of coping with inflation.

Too, the country was then at war, under a semibusiness Administration, and business was not suffering from its present checks and discouragements. As evidence of how the war danger is being capitalized, there are being brought into the present tax discussion all kinds of extreme proposals for conscripting wealth, reviving the undistributed profits tax, and so on. And meantime the Department of Justice is trying to tie the leading oil executives up in the knot of an all-embracing antitrust suit.

Our export business continues to hold up despite the loss of the European market. During June, Great Britain alone, due to her heavy armament purchases, took nearly as much as all of Europe took in the same month of 1939.

Britain is now taking round 400,000 tons of steel a month from us, or nearly 10 per cent of our large current output. The Japanese are switching their purchases over to semifinished steel and the lower grades of scrap steel, now that she is prevented from buying No. 1 scrap. Britain will not be hurt by our export ban on high-octane gasoline, as she has her own supplies, but Japan hasn't.

But that's getting away from strictly Wall Street news. The oil companies reported earnings the first half of this year substantially above the same period of 1939, due to the heavy demand for fuel oil and the fact that the gasoline price structure hadn't broken down under the pressure of the heavy stocks. From now on they're not showing the same favorable comparisons.

Steel Output Up 1 Point To 90½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Indicative of efforts to meet consumer requirements, steel mills are pushing production close to practical capacity, the rate advancing 1 point last week, to 90½ per cent, the highest since mid-December, according to the magazine Steel.

Cleveland rose 15½ points to 80½ per cent as one producer ended vacation idleness, New England was up 5 points to 80 per cent, Wheeling 4 points to 98, Eastern Pennsylvania 2 points to 88 and Chicago ½-point to 97. Three districts went to lower levels because of necessity for furnace repairs, Birmingham 4 points to 88, Cincinnati 4 points to 81 and St. Louis 2½ points to 62½. Rates were unchanged at Detroit, 99 per cent, Buffalo 90½, Pittsburgh 86½, and Youngstown 85.

Demand for Heavy Goods

"Heavier steel products, bars, plates, shapes and semifinished are being bought more freely, the low point apparently being passed. In spite of almost peak production mill backlogs are increasing, with prospects for heavier buying in the fall," says the survey.

"Flat-rolled steel orders are light, though some material for 1941 automobile models is being placed for frames and bodies and partsmakers are covering part of their needs. Practically all low-priced sheets have been shipped, only small lots under special arrangement remaining on books.

"Deliveries are lengthening in some products, but on the whole shipments are fairly close to specifications. Tonnage of heavy armor plate, over six inches, is estimated sufficient to last mills into 1946. Production facilities assure deliveries as fast as shipbuilders can prepare ship frames for its use.

"Placing of 10,000 tons of reinforcing bars for a government air station in New England at no more concession than the heavy tonnage warranted indicates a strong situation in this product, which has shown weakness in the past. This is one of the largest awards of this material in recent weeks.

"A feature of the structural market is the tonnage going into airplane manufacturing plants and hangars and other buildings for government air fields. Vega Aircraft Co., Los Angeles, has awarded 4,800 tons and Vultee Aircraft Corp., Los Angeles, 1,400 tons for plant additions, Government airport awards include 1,650 tons for depot supply buildings and 1,300 tons for hangars at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, 2,900 tons for hangars and 1,500 tons for shop additions and storehouse at Jacksonville, Fla., and 1,200 tons for hangars at Miami, Fla. Other large structural awards include 4,000 tons for a power plant addition at Venice, Ill., and 3,500 tons for 44 ammunition magazines at Savanna, Ill.

Scrap Prices Firm

Scrap prices have firmed and some advances have been registered, the composite of steel-making grades advancing 12 cents to $18.29, the first upward move since the recent decline started in mid-June. One factor of strength is clarification of the export license order, which involves only No. 1 heavy melting steel. A large part of export shipments are No. 2 heavy melting and compressed bundles, running as high as 70 per cent in the case of Japan. Stronger scrap prices caused an advance of 7 cents in the iron and steel composite, to $37.60.

"Automobile production shows the effect of early change of models and last week totaled 17,373 units, almost exactly half the 34,822 of the preceding week. This compares with 28,250 cars produced in the comparable week last year. Output is likely to remain low until new models get into regular production, which will not be for several weeks."

Investment Expert

Ernest T. Skinner

Appointed Manager of the investment department and statistician of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was formerly with Chandler Hovey & Co.

Chemical Industry Outlook Favorable, Service Forecasts

A favorable outlook for the chemical industry is forecast for the second half year by the United Business Service in its latest weekly report. No slackening of foreign demand is likely so long as the war continues. Even in the event hostilities should cease shortly, states the service, it would be some time before European plants would be in a position to offer serious competition in world markets.

Manufacturers of chemicals in this country are benefitting both from increased activity in domestic consuming industries and continued heavy export demand. With the industrial trend expected to continue upward under the stimulus of mounting defense orders, sales and profits of chemical producers should expand further. Gains over a year ago, however, will narrow, the service points out, in reflection of the sharp improvement recorded during the later months of 1939.

Consumption of chemicals in this country during the first half of 1940 is estimated to have been 15-18 per cent greater than in the like 1939 period. At the same time, exports of industrial and fertilizer chemicals this year have been running over 50 per cent larger than a year earlier, reflecting war demand and the diversion to the U. S. of substantial Latin American orders formerly supplied by Germany.

Chemical prices on the average are slightly higher than a year ago. Costs have also advanced somewhat. Profit margins generally, however, are adequate, particularly in view of larger volumes. Tax burdens are mounting, but labor costs are less of a factor than in many industries.

The long-range outlook for the industry is impressive. Constant research is developing new materials and uses, expanding markets, and increasing the already broad diversification enjoyed by chemical makers.

War Orders Piling Up on Books Of Various Big U. S. Concerns

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Huge unfilled orders have piled up on the books of some units in America's blossoming war industry, although United States defense spending is regarded in business circles as only in its early stages.

Four companies alone have reported a total of about $1,100,000,000 in unfilled contracts. They are the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Newport News Drydock & Shipbuilding Co., New York Shipbuilding Co. and Douglas Aircraft Co.—all outstanding participants in the armament boom.

Focusing business attention last week on swollen backlogs in war and allied industries was Bethlehem Steel's report of a record-breaking total of nearly $500,000,000, much of it accounted for by recent naval contracts for fighting craft.

Swamped With Orders

Shipbuilding yards, swamped with naval and merchant marine awards, were running aircraft manufacturers a close race in the accumulation of business. Tool makers and miscellaneous suppliers also were filling order books with enough work to keep them busy for months to come.

Where the bulk of the great backlogs in the aircraft industry originated was apparent in the announcement of the British Purchasing Commission that it had placed orders in this country for 11,000 airplanes and received delivery on 2,800.

To business analysts, the mushroom expansion of unfilled orders in armament industries was significant for two reasons:

(1) The implication many companies would have to increase plant capacity to fill the orders within a reasonable period.

(2) Indication heavy industry may be busy for a long time on business already accumulated and in sight.

Financial sources estimated several billion dollars would be needed to enlarge aircraft, shipbuilding, and munitions producing capacity. With some yards estimating orders on hand were sufficient to keep them going full tilt for as much as 12 years, the pressure for enlargement of plant capacity seemed to be particularly strong in shipbuilding.

Big Building Program Seen

Hints industry may be entering the most active period of plant building since 1929 were seen by some in the announcement of a $92,000,000 Government loan to the Wright Aeronautical Corp. for an aircraft engine plant in Ohio.

What role private capital would play in financing arms factories was still obscure. In Wall Street discussion, tax obstacles—including prospect of a steeply graded excess profits tax on corporate profits—were blamed partly for the hesitation among business men in spending large sums for new productive capacity.

Tax confusion was expected to be cleared up soon by decisions on the proposed excess profits levy and the Administration's move to permit rapid write-off of war plant costs against taxes.

Despite the soaring backlogs—and the promise these held of sustained industrial activity—speculation in the Wall Street stock market ebbed to the lowest point since the world war.

The market hardly showed a flicker of interest when President Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem Steel announced the company was operating at 99 per cent of capacity, had nearly $500,000,000 in unfilled business and suggested more shipyard capacity was in order. Also passing with hardly a ripple of response in the market was the British disclosure of hopes for obtaining 3,000 airplanes monthly from the United States.

Early Peace Talk Factor

The parallel between extreme inactivity in the stock market lately and in the final few months of the World War in 1918 tempted some analysts to infer speculators were marking time in expectation of an early peace.

A truce between Germany and England, they suggested, might cause a sharp temporary setback in business in the United States until home defense spending and factory expansion plugged a hole from cancellation of British purchases.

However, market commentators conceded there were plenty of other reasons to keep speculators on the side lines until they get more light on which economic roads the world will travel out of the upheaval in foreign trade and financial systems.

Traders, they noted, got a reminder of the staggering burden of war taxes abroad and the trend toward higher levies to pay defense costs in the United States from the new British tax schedules, imposing a basic income tax of 42½ per cent and a sales tax on consumption.

Probably equally as important as uncertainty how long the Battle of England would go on, some commentators insisted, was anticipation of the proposed excess profits tax in this country in discouraging speculators from making a bull market out of the business news.

Profiteering Not Expected By Steel Head

NEW YORK (AP)—E. G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp., said he believed American industry would refrain from rearmament profiteering, declaring: "no true patriot will seek to enhance his position at the cost of national need and national welfare."

In an announcement to the employees of the corporation, Mr. Grace wrote:

"Two major problems now challenge our abilities and foresight. We must do our part in supplying the materials needed for the defense program in addition to those required for the normal economic life of the nation.

"The thing to be avoided is a boom condition such as has occurred at various times in our national history. There are certain mistakes of the past which need not be repeated.

"Industry today is more far-sighted than ever before. There is no expectation of a period of unusual profits. The heavy tax burdens in themselves will prevent that. Moreover, it is recognized that a sound national economy requires that prices be kept at reasonable levels—particularly is this true with respect to national defense materials. The defense dollar should be made to stretch as far as possible.

"The economic system should be kept in balance by self government and self control.

"The ability of industry to perform this role has been notably demonstrated in the past decade. In the business activity of 1937 there was no tendency to profiteer. There was no skyrocketing of steel prices.

"I believe we shall continue to operate on the same principles, with cost, prices and earnings on a reasonably stabilized basis. This is no time for anyone to take advantage of a distressing situation."

Soda Fountain Industry Thrives; One Big Manufacturer Plans Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cheering hot weather note: the soda fountain industry is thriving.

Demand for equipment from which spurts the cool, sweet, bubbling beverage is causing one of the two largest manufacturers of the country, the Bastian-Blessing Co., to build a $500,000 plant. In the new building, now in the planning stage, the company will turn out those mirrored, chrome-fitted contraptions which lure customers to drug stores on hot days. The company will manufacture also less glamorous products, such as welding equipment, liquefied petroleum gas machinery, and counter ice-cream freezers.

Markets for soda fountains are pretty stable these days in spite of the world turmoil, said M. E. Steczynski, advertising manager of the company. Drug stores are the largest purchasers. The fountain is their biggest money-maker, he said. Confectioners' stores come second. A new development which has helped the sale of soda fountains is the opening of specialized ice-cream stores in the suburban areas around some of the large cities, said Mr. Steczynski. These are run by manufacturers of ice-cream who find the retail stores afford them a new outlet for their products. And as each one is opened, another soda fountain is sold.

A few customers of this company are individuals who like the idea of having their private soda fountain in the home. Nothing like being able to design your own banana splits and lime freezes and to construct them at your own fountain, say these satisfied purchasers. Of course you have to be a millionaire industrialist or a movie actress to be able to afford a really first-class fountain.

Soda fountains, all trappings included, cost about $100 a foot. A 20-foot fountain, costing around $2,000, is a good average size. But they come as small as six feet, which means only $600 for a fountain which will put just as much sizzle into the chocolate syrup as any of them. As yet, however, the mass market has not been touched. The industry still needs a Henry Ford to bring a soda fountain to every home, the manufacturers admit.

But the industry is not limited to making luxury equipment. A factory such as that being built by the Bastian-Blessing Co. can readily serve defense needs, said Mr. Steczynski. The company did, in fact, in 1917.

Automobile Production Declines Sharply in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Reporting nearly all plants closed for change-over operations, Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., estimated this week's assemblies of cars and trucks at 17,373, compared with 34,822 last week and 33,550 this week a year ago.

The survey said the bottom point for the year probably would be reached next week. "Thereafter," it added, "the rise from the narrow valley in the seasonal line will be rapid and sustained, through the rest of August and all of September."

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American Cyanamid Co. reported net income in the first six months of $3,024,128, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.11 a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,149,714, or 80 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Goodrich and Phillips Petroleum To Speed Synthetic Rubber Output

NEW YORK (AP)—A joint enterprise to speed output of synthetic rubber was announced by the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the Phillips Petroleum Co.

They have formed the Hydrocarbon Chemical Rubber Co., the announcement said, to "hasten the day when, if necessary, every American tire as well as the thousands of other rubber products can be made wholly with American rubber."

The Goodrich Company, after years of research, recently announced commercial production of automotive tires from synthetic rubber. The new unit's headquarters will be at Akron; also the principal offices of Goodrich.

Phillips Petroleum is a leading producer and marketer of petroleum products in the mid-continent and southwest.

"Phillips Petroleum Co. has a strong patent position in the processing of petroleum hydrocarbon and possesses immediate supplies and vast reserves of the raw materials used in the manufacturer of synthetic rubber," the announcement explained.

Production, it added, is being increased substantially to place samples in the hands of industrial and military users. Rapid progress was claimed in the adaptation of the new product to many commercial needs.

Frank Phillips, Chairman of Phillips Petroleum, and David M. Goodrich, Chairman of the B. F. Goodrich Co., are on the board of the new concern.

In charge of reasearch will be Dr. Waldo L. Semon, who developed Goodrich's Synthetic Rubber, Ameripol.

Refined Sugar Exports Largest in 15 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar by the United States during the first six months of 1940 reached 119,004 long tons, the highest figure since 1925 when the shipments for the corresponding period totaled 138,288 tons, according to Lamborn & Company, sugar brokers. The 1940 exports show an increase of 79,382 tons, approximately 200 per cent, when compared with the 39,622 tons shipped during the same period of 1939.

The refined sugar exports during the January-June period of 1940 went to more than 50 different countries. France with 35,973 tons leads the list, being followed by Greece with 22,125 tons and Colombia with 8,517 tons. Last year the United Kingdom topped the list with 15,349 tons, being followed by Belgium with 5,703 tons and Labrador with 2,829 tons.

Continental Oil Net 21 Cents a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Company earned $1,007,851 during the second quarter of 1940, as shown by the financial statement released by the company's offices. This is equivalent to 21 cents per share on the issued stock of the company, exclusive of shares held in the treasury, and compares with earnings of $1,815,856, or 39 cents per share, during the same quarter in 1939.

For the first six months of 1940, Continental earned $2,388,285, equivalent to 51 cents per share. Earnings for the same period last year were $2,537,280, equivalent to 54 cents per share.

Gross operating income for the second quarter of 1940 was $22,004,947 and for the first six months was $41,501,905.

Drilling costs were $3,556,726 in 1939 and $5,468,914 in 1940, an increase of $1,912,188. Taxes paid or accrued by the company during the first half of 1939 were $1,478,551 and in 1940 were $1,813,793, an increase of $335,242.

Reserve charges for amortization of properties during the current quarter of 1940 were $4,410,292, and for the first six months were $8,717,036.

Atlantic Refining Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiary companies reported a net income of $5,265,570 for the first six months of 1940, equal to $1.87 per common share, compared with $1,353,034, or 40 cents a share, in the like period of 1939.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FHLB Banks Pay Dividends Of $14,272,771

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the recent declarations of mid-year dividends by the regional Federal Home Loan Banks, total disbursements by these banks on their capital stock since their establishment in 1932 has mounted to $14,272,771, officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank System announced here. The United States Treasury has received $11,183,336 of this amount on its share holdings in the banks and the balance of $3,089,435 has gone to member institutions of the banks.

The System, created by Congress in 1932 to provide a national credit reservoir for thrift and home-financing institutions, not only has produced substantial returns to its stockholders but pays its own way without expense to the taxpayers, officials pointed out.

Ten of the 12 banks declare their dividends semi-annually and these institutions distributed $706,063 for the January-June period of 1940. Of this amount, the United States Government received $531,176 and member institutions of the banks received $174,887.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, serving New Jersey and New York, led in the mid-year dividend payments with $118,480.19, closely followed by the Cincinnati bank, serving Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, which paid $102,296.14. Other banks in order of the volume of their payments were: Chicago (Ill., Wis.), $93,982.88; Boston (New England), $82,433.66; Los Angeles (Calif., Nev., Ariz., Hawaii), $64,643.57; Des Moines (Mo., Ia., Minn., N. D., S. D.), $61,461.06; Little Rock (Ark., Tex., La., N. M., Miss.), $54,238.31; Indianapolis (Ind., Mich.), $47,463.61; Topeka (Kan., Colo., Okla., Neb.), $45,374.66; Portland (Pacific Northwest), $35,687.76.

The Federal Home Loan Banks of Winston-Salem and Pittsburgh declare their dividends annually, at the close of the calendar year.

Canadian Imports Increase Sharply In June Over 1939

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadian imports showed a sharp increase in June, amounting to $90,705,000, compared with $63,709,000 in June last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Imports from the United States totaled $64,073,000, compared with $39,389,000 in June, 1939, and from the United Kingdom $11,851,000 compared with $10,125,000.

Eight of the nine main commodity groups moved higher with marked gains in iron and its products, fibers and textiles and nonmetallic minerals.

Leading imports in June were as follows, with figures for June, 1939, in parentheses:

Petroleum products, $7,491,000 ($6,260,000); coal, $7,140,000 ($2,714,000); industrial machinery, $5,353,000 ($3,675,000); rolling mill products, $5,274,000 ($2,672,000); cotton, $4,183,000 ($2,873,000); wool, $2,917,000 ($1,881,000); sugar, $3,429,000 ($2,445,000); farm implements, $3,056,000 ($1,808,000); automobiles and parts, $3,776,000 ($2,541,000); fruits, $4,043,000 ($3,578,000); vegetables $1,059,000 ($1,167,000).

Other leading imports were: vegetable oils, $958,000 ($805,000); tea, $791,000 ($417,000); rubber, $981,000 ($1,210,000); seeds, $616,000 ($112,000); silk, $712,000 ($505,000); paper, $753,000 ($707,000); engines and boilers, $677,000 ($518,000); aluminum, $702,000 ($544,000); coke, $500,000 ($272,000); glass and glassware, $840,000 ($636,000); stone and products, $914,000 ($700,000); dyeing and tanning materials, $585,000 ($387,000); fertilizers, $409,000 ($125,000); paints and refrigerators and parts, $489,000 ($202,000); scientific equipment, $430,000 ($426,000).

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 5

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	$3.88	$3.89½	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2274	.2274	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2388	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0387x	.0387x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2200	.2205	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2250	.2237	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8762	.8762	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2050x	.2050x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Gaylord Cont	25c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Regular				
Cunningham D Strs pf A	$2	S	July 1	June 20
Gaylord Cont pf	68¾c	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Masonite pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 26	Aug. 14
Repub Ins Texas	30c	Q	Aug. 26	Aug. 10
Univer Wind pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Whiting Cp pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Wisc El Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 15

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	126.42	26.91	22.77
Net change	+.06	—.05	—.05
Saturday's close	126.36	26.96	22.82
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
Treasury			
1 3¼s '46-'44 reg	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 4s '54-44	113.20	113.20	113.20
3 2¾s '53-51	103.15	103.15	103.15
3 2¼s '56-54	102.24	102.24	102.24
5 2⅞s '60-55	108.3	107.31	108.
1 2¾s '65-60	106.21	106.21	106.21
Federal Farm Mortgage			
99 3s '80	95¾	95¾	95¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
28 Alleghany cv 5s '44	84½	84	84¼
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73⅜	73	73
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
9 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Allis Chalmb cv 4s '52	108	108	108
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	106	106	106
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
3 Am T&T 3½s '61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	108	108	108
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 Arm Del 4s '57	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Arm Del 4s '55	101¾	101½	101¾
8 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 A C Line 4½s '64	47	47	47
5 A C Line 5s '45	70	70	70
2 Atl &u & WI 5s '59	70	70	70
5 B&O 1st mtg '48 st reg	66½	66½	66½
35 B&O '95 st A	30⅝	30	30
11 B&O '95 st C	35	35	35
16 B&O 2000 st D	30½	30	30½
17 B&O '96 st F	30½	30	30
31 B&O cv '60 st	13	12¾	12¾
5 B&O 4s '48	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
3 B&O S W '50 st	45	44⅞	45
51 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅞	107½	107⅞
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104⅞	104½	104⅞
5 Beth Stl 3s '60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8 Boston & Me 4s '60	74	73¾	73¾
20 Boston & Me 4½s '70	23¼	23	23
12 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
3 Buf R&P '57 st	39	38½	38½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Pac 5s 44	93	93	93
2 Can Pac 5s 54	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	49½	49½	49½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	94	94	94
2 Cen Foundry 5s 41	90	90	90
9 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	1¾	1¾	1¾
8 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	106½	106½	106½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	78	78	78
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	6	6	6
1 CMSP&Pas 5s 75	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	23½	23½	23½
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	12½	12½	12½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	54	54	54
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	41⅝	41½	41½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	48	48	48
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	73½	73½	73½
3 ColmbiaG 5s '52 May	105½	105½	105½
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
12 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
4 Coml Mackay In '69 ww	38½	38½	38½
9 Comwlth E cv 3½s '58	123	122½	123
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Con Oil 3½s '51	106	105¾	105¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	104⅞	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Cuba R R 6s'46	17½	17½	17½
4 Dayton P&L 3s'70	104⅜	104¼	104?
8 D&R G 4s'36	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
3 Dow Chem 3s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107	107	107
7 Erie rfg 5s'67	11½	11¼	11¼
17 Erie rfg 5s'75	12	11¾	11¾
5 Erie 1st 4s'96	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s'96	25	25	25
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96 reg	21½	21½	21½
2 Erie & Jer 6s'55	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
8 Erie Gen 6s'57	72½	71½	72½
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	101	101	101
2 Fed Lt&T 5s'42	102	102	102
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70¾	70¾	70¾
6 Goodrich 4¼s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	102¾	102¾
9 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	93⅞	93½	93¾
3 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	110½	110½	110½
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	100¾	100½	100½
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46¼	46¼	46¼
5 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12½	12¼	12½
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	40¾	40¾	40¾
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40⅜	40	40
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
3 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s '50	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105½	105½	105½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	83	83	83
9 Int Paper 6s '55	102¼	102	102¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Int T&T 5s '55	30¾	30¼	30¼
5 Jones&LauSt 4¼s '61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	102½	102½	102½
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49½	49½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	48½	48½	48½
2 Leh ValNY 4½s '40 asd	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18⅞	28¼	18⅞
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
14 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	17	16¾	17
1 LehVal4½s 2003asd reg	14	14	14
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16½	16½
41 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16¾	15⅞	16
1 Liggett ¾ M 7s '44	123½	123½	123½
3 Loews 3½s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003B	101⅝	101½	101⅝
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
8 Louis&N 3½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	73	73	73
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	45	45	45
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4½	4½	4½
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15½	15	15
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	12½	12½	12½
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16	15¾	15¾
1 Mob & Oh 5s 38	41	41	41
2 Mob&Oh 5s 38 ct	41	41	41
15 Mom & O 4½s 77 ct	34	33⅞	33⅞
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111	111	111
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32¾	32¾	32¾
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	40¾	40	40
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NEng T&T 4½s61B	125	125	125
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	106	106	106
4 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	105	105	105
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	64½	64½	64½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58	58
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	52	52
10 NYC cn 4s 98	58½	58½	58½
10 NYC 3¾s 46	82¼	82¼	82¼
39 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¼	56	56¼
1 NYC&HR 4s '42	92¼	92¼	92¼
28 NYCh&StL 6s '41	82	81¾	81¾
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
9 NYCh&StL 4s '46	84½	84½	84½
7 NYConnRR 4½s '53	107	107	107
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	18	18
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	30	30	30
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17½	17½	17½
1 NY&RGas 6s '51 A	104½	104½	104½
3 NYSteam 3½s '63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	51	51	51
3 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	71	71	71
2 NorAmCo3½s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59⅞	59½	59⅝
5 Nor Pac 4½s'2047	48½	48½	48½
26 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅜	109	109⅜
16 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108	108	108
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	102⅞	103¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89½	89½
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	97½	97½	97½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
54 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3	3
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Pitts&W Va 4½s '58A	54	54	54
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70⅝	70½	70⅝
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	110½	110½	110½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	69½	69⅜	69½
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
1 Re Rand 4¼s '56ww	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Republic Stl 4½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 RevereCop&B4¼s '56	102½	102½	102½
1 RioGrWest1st4s'39	23	23	23
7 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	7½	7½	7½
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8 St L S F 4s '50 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 St L SW 5s '52	14½	14½	14½
1 StPaulUnDep5s'72	115	115	115
19 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8¼	8	8
13 ShellUn2½s '54	97	96¾	97
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	35½	35½	35½
17 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
51 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	40	40	40
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40	40	40
7 SoPac 4½s '69	40	39⅝	39⅝
10 SoPac 3¾s '46	53	53	53
5 SouthRy 6½s '56	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	72¼	72	72¼
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	55	55	55
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
12 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Swift&Co 3¾s '50	105½	105¼	105½
31 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Third Ave 4s '60	56½	56½	56½
6 Toldo Ohio Cn 3¾s '60	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
5 UnionOilCol 3s '59	102⅝	102½	102½
12 Un Pac 1s 4s '47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s '80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 UnitBisAm 3½s '55	106	106	106
3 UnitDrug 5s '53	83½	83½	83½
1 US Steel 2.10s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 West Shore 4s 2361	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
8 Westn Md 5½s 77A	90	90	90
3 Westn Md 4s 52	84	84	84
11 Western Un 5s 51	65½	65	65½
5 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102⅛	102	102⅛
30 Wis Cen 4s 49	24	23½	23⅝
8 Wis Cen 4s S &D '36 ct	8½	8½	8½
5 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105½	105⅛	105¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
4 Argentine 4½s 71	63½	63½	63½
1 Bavaria 6½s 45	17½	17½	17½
1 Brazil 8s'41	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 Brazil 6½s'26-57	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
10 Bulgaria 7s'67	11	11	11
7 Canada 5s'52	90½	90½	90½
3 Canada 3s'67	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Cuba 5½s'53	102	102	102
15 Cuba 4½s'77	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
2 Denmark 4½s 62	28½	28½	28½
6 Finland 6s 45	42	42	42
2 GerGov 5½s 65	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
7 Ger Govt 7s 49	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
2 GtConElPJap 7s 44	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Hung L Mt7½s 61 B	7	7	7
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	28	28	28
1 Italy 7s 1951	47½	47½	47½
19 Japan 6½s 54	83½	83	83
4 Norway 4½s '56	41	41	41
4 Norway 4¼s '56	42	41	42
10 Norway 4s '63	41	40½	40½
6 Orient Dev.6s '53	56	55½	55½
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	52½	52½	52½
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Prussia 5s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
1 Rome26½s '52	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	54½	54½	54½
5 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	12⅛	12	12⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	11½	11½	11½
12 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	32	31⅝	32
11 Taiwan El P 5½s71	54	54	54
1 Toklo El Lt 6s 53	57	57	57
1 Ujgawa El P 7s 45	99	99	99

Total bond sales today (in dollars) 1,559,000. Previous day 1,256,200. Week ago 3,191,000. Year Ago 3,877,800. Two years ago 5,335,525. Jan. 1 to date 953,942,000. Year ago 983,670,775. Two years ago 1,080,574,605.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.14	10.79
Affiliated F Inc	2.44	2.67
Amerex Hold	12.75	14.25
Am Business Shrs	2.77	3.06
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	12.21	14.20
British Type Inv	.14	.29
Broad St Inv	20.22	21.86
Bullock Fund	11.50	12.50
Can Inv Fund	2.45	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	22.91	24.64
Chain St Inv	15.74	16.75
Dividend Shrs	.99	1.10
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.24	17.44
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.02	10.76
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.00	20.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.69	16.89
Fund Investros Inc	14.53	15.79
Gen Capital	25.12	27.01
Gen Investors Tr	4.43	4.82
Incorp Investors Tr	13.05	14.03
Inst. Sec.	.95	1.05
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	.25	1.00
Maryland Fund	3.65	4.75
Mass Invest Tr	17.44	18.75
Mutual Invest	8.91	9.74
Nation Wide Voting	1.02	1.16
New England Fund	10.25	11.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.33	.38
Putnam Fund	12.24	13.09
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.40	7.20
Railway & Light Sec	5.50	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.00	3.38
Scudder S & C	77.19	78.75
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.75	1.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.51	14.34
Stand Util Inc	.29	.35
State Street Invest	59.50	62.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	12.53	13.79
World Invest Tr	12.52	13.78
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.42	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.23	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.34	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.62	..
Diversified Tr C	3.20	..
Diversified Tr D	5.15	5.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.30	5.05
Nation Wide Sec	3.22	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.625	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.93	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.47	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.42	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.05	...
Repres Tr Shrs	8.78	9.28
Super of Am Tr AA	2.24	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.375	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.99	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.875	1.50
First Boston Corp	15.375	16.875
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.97	28.42	S-1	22.33	24.49
B-2	20.15	22.09	S-2	11.32	12.49
B-3	12.65	13.95	S-3	7.54	8.37
B-4	6.41	7.05	S-4	3.00	3.39
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	13.77	15.09	K-2	8.06	8.92

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	33¼	35¼
Bank of Man (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Bank of N Y (14)	310	317
Bankers Tr (2)	49½	51½
Bklyn Tr (4)	71½	76½
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	89½	92½
Chase Nat (1.40)	29¾	31¾
Chem B&Tr (1.80)	42¾	44¾
Commercial (8)	162	168
Cont Bk&Tr (.80)	12	13½
Corn Ex Bk&Tr (3)	49	50
Empire Tr (3)	44½	47½
First Nat (Bos) (2)	42	44
First Natl (100)	1660	1700
Guaranty Tr (12)	277	282
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Tr (2)	34¼	36¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	50¾	52¾
Natl City (1)	24	25½
N Y Trust (5)	100½	103½
Public (1½)	29½	31½
Title G & T	3	4
Insurance Co. Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	120½	124½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	48	50
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¼	29¾
Am Equit (1)	18	19½
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	12½	14
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	42¾	44¾
Am Reserve (1e)	17¼	18¾
Am Surety (2½)	47	49
Automobile (1a)	34	36
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	585	603
Carolina (1.30)	28	29½
City of NY (1.20)	21¼	22¾
Conn Gen Life (.80)	25½	27
Contin Cas (1.20)	34	36¼
Fid & Dep (4)	115	118
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	27¼	28¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	38¼	40½
Georg Home (1a)	23	25
Glens Falls (1.60)	40¼	42¼
Globe & Rep (½)	8¾	9¾
Globe & Rut	11	14
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	24½	26
Hanover (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	75	78
Home Fire Sec	1⅜	2⅜
Home Ins (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead (1)	17½	19
Knick'bk'er (½)	8¼	9¼
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1⅜	2⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	58½	61½
Natl Fire (2)	53¼	55¼
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Amst Cas (¾)	16½	17¾
N. H'pshire (1.60a)	45	48
N Y Fire (.80)	14½	16
Nor East Ins	2½	3½
Nor River (1)	23½	25
Phoenix (2a)	75½	79½
Prov Wash (1a)	33½	35½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	24½	26
Revere(P)In (1.20a)	23¼	24¾
Rh Isl Ins	2¼	4
St Paul Fire (8)	229	238
Springfield (4½a)	109½	113
Sun Life (15)	175	225
Travelers (16)	402	412
U S Fid & G (1)	19½	20¾
U S Fire (2)	46¼	48¼
Westchester (1.20a)	31	33

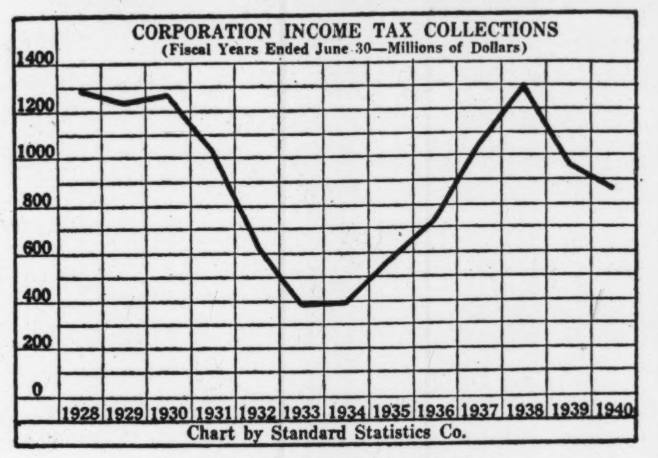
Boston Stocks

Aug. 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
..	Am Pneumt 1pf	18	18	18	18
8.75	Bos & Albany	81½	81¼	81½	81½
..	Bos Edison	36⅛	35½	35½	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19	18½	18½	19
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7½	7½	7½	7¾
..	Bos & M st C pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
..	East Gs & F pf	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
1.12½	East G&F pr pf	49½	49½	49½	49
..	E M SR 1st pf	67	67	67	67
..	Eastern SS	3½	3½	3½	3½
2.00	Eastern SS pf	20	20	20	20
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	20	20	20	20½
..	Hath Bak pf	41	40	40	41
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5½
..	Mergenthaler	14	14	14	14
..	Narr Rac A	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	116	115½	116	116
..	Quincy Min	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1¼
.80a	Torrington	27	26¾	27	27
2.50	Unit Shoe M	62⅞	62	62½	62¼
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44	44	44	44
..	Utah M & T	40c	40c	40c	40c
.75a	Warren S D	25¼	25¼	25¼	26

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Upward Trend in Corporation Income Tax Collections Seen



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether higher rates of industrial activity will be translated into higher earnings depend very largely on what Congress chooses to do about taxes. The new revenue act, increasing the normal corporate income tax rate from 18 per cent to 19 per cent on earnings above $25,000, is not much of a burden, and on the basis of present tax laws corporations generally would probably report substantially higher profits for 1940 than for 1939.

The trend of taxation on corporations has been steadily upward for many years. As the accompanying chart shows, income taxes of corporations alone in the 1938 fiscal year were above those of 1928-29-30, although earnings in 1936 and 1937 fell considerably short of the peaks of the late 1920's. The recent increase in the normal tax rate and the proposed additional taxes are but continuing a trend that has long been in evidence.

Standard Gas-SEC Hearings Attract Varied Interests

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For people who can find their way through the intricacies of an old-fashioned utility holding company system, hearings which start at the SEC's offices this week over alleged banker domination of the old Standard Gas system will prove of interest.

They may prove of further interest politically in view of the fact that prior to Edward J. Flynn's selection there were repeated stories that Leo Crowley would be made Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to replace Jim Farley. Mr. Crowley has, since the turn of the year, been Chairman of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. Times are indeed changed when not only is the Presidential candidate on one side of the fence a former high utility official, but a democratic stalwart, whom many expected to be chairman of the national committee of the other side, is chairman of a utility system which a prominent arm of the government is now preparing to investigate on the ground that it is, or was, banker-dominated.

The above phrase "is or was" is of high and leading importance to the bankers involved, for in effect they are being threatened with a virtual death-sentence on their existence as investment bankers on the ground of an alleged dominance of the system in the past which they are willing—nay eager—to prove no longer exists.

Gist of Hearings

The gist of the hearings is that the SEC says to the bankers: "We have, as a result of rifling your files for years, reason to believe you once dominated the Standard utility system. That would make you a holding company under the law."

And the bankers have been answering, in effect, "Please don't do that. We admit that we once bought into the system, and did get in on the financing for a time. But it's unlikely that we'll get much of that business in the future. In fact we might even be willing to promise never to look at it again. We're not only 'good' now in your sense of the word but we've been 'good' for some time; we're forced by circumstances to be 'good' anyway and in the future we may have to stay out of the whole Standard picture. Please don't try us now for past 'sins,' because if you find we're legally a holding company, which of course we aren't in fact, then we'll just have to go out of business as investment bankers. You're threatening us with a death-sentence by reading the law back into the past."

So the SEC says, "Well, maybe so, but we can't do otherwise. We've got to go ahead. You'll have to appear."

Background is this:

Or before the background is stated, a brief who's who is necessary.

The top company in the Standard "system" used to be United States Electric Light & Power Company, hereinafter called USELP.

It controlled the Standard Light & Power Company; in fact all it did was to own SLP stock and a few miscellaneous holdings down the line.

Standard Light & Power controlled Standard Gas & Electric Power Company.

And Standard Gas & Electric owned or controlled a lot of operating companies.

Along in 1935 or 1936 USELP went broke. That is to say, it had borrowed about $12,000,000 from the Chase and other banks, hocking its holding of SLP and a few other items. Chase got tired and announced it would put the SLP stock on the auction block.

Bank Bailed Out

Enter the investment bankers. A half dozen houses, including the present Blair & Co.; Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc.; Emanuel & Company; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley & Co., and Granbery, Marache & Lord, decided this was a business opportunity. These were medium to small-sized investment bankers, who have found the pickings small since federal regulation began; for federal regulation has in practise been fairly easy on the great big investment banking houses but pretty hard on the smaller ones.

So they bailed out Chase and the other banks by paying them some $3,500,000, and taking over the $12,000,000 of notes. Then they tore up the notes and kept the SLP stock collateral. The banks took about an $8,500,000 loss, and though the collateral at the time had a break up value of considerably more than the investment bankers had paid for it, it shows them a handsome loss today.

In fact, they immediately offered the stock they had acquired to the stockholders of USELP, at cost, but only about 10 per cent of it was taken, the rest having to go into the investment bankers' portfolio.

Since then USELP has been liquidated, and the SEC is preparing to liquidate Standard Light & Power also, as part of the integration of the Standard system, under the holding company law. Mr. Crowley has been taken into Standard Gas & Electric as chairman and has assisted in the further simplification and streamlining of the Standard system.

As anticipated, the investment bankers got in on several subsequent pieces of financing of Standard system subsidiaries or operating companies. Some went well and some didn't. They were sold at the usual gross and net spreads, which are smaller now than they used to be. All the issues were approved by state or federal commissions or both and were registered with the SEC.

"Bimeby hard times came a'knocking at the door," in the form of new SEC rules about psychological, emotional, and other types of banker affiliates. The companies ran into the SEC's Rule U-F-12-Z and they found that because of their holdings of Standard Light & Power they were not allowed to take a participation of more than 5 per cent in offerings of the Standard system. Then the Standard people got leery themselves and said: "We won't deal through you anyway, because the SEC makes too much trouble if we do." So these bankers found themselves out in the cold. Their troubles increased when the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company sold its holdings of B stock in SLP back to the company, which threw it into the furnace, so that the bankers who held the A stock automatically found themselves holding a larger percentage of the SLP stock remaining than was healthy under the Utility Act of 1935.

Banks Restricted

Now these bankers have nothing to do with the management of the Standard system. They couldn't if they wanted to. The original transaction in taking up USELP's loan with the commercial banks has come back like a boomerang; they cast their bread upon the waters and it came back like an oil slick on a beach.

And as if that weren't enough, the SEC is now preparing to find them as exercising a controlling influence over the system, and thereby liable to be judged a "holding company," which would virtually force them out of the investment banking business. The Commission is going to find out whether they "directly or indirectly exercise such a controlling influence over the management or policies of the Shandard Power and Light Corporation as to make it necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers that (these investment bankers) be subject to the obligations, duties, and liabilities imposed in (the Utility Act) upon holding companies."

Hearing in Washington

So beginning this week each of the affected investment banking houses will send down to Washington, on the average, one higher officer, two lawyers, one record man, and one secretary, and keep them down there indefinitely on the hearing, together with whatever Washington help they may have to take on; and on the other side the SEC will carry about the same pay roll for its side of the case.

All told, perhaps 50 to 75 people will be preoccupied with the question of whether certain investment bankers shall be put out of the investment business for exercising a controlling interest in a utility system in which they once made a losing investment, then took a certain profit at going rates for services rendered, but from which system they have now lost their toehold.

An ironic last touch to the picture is the fact that the SEC is now taking active steps to liquidate the Standard Power & Light Company, through which this alleged controlling influence used to be exercised.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Assoc (½)	11	11	11
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	101	101	101
300	Alum Co Am (2e)	163	161½	161¾
50	Alum Ltd (4½e)	65½	65½	65½
200	Am Cyan B (.60)	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
300	Am Exp Lines (½e)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
1900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	14½	14½	14½
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	28	28	28
1800	Am Republics	5½	5	5
100	Am Superpow	7/16	7/16	7/16
550	Am Superpow 1 pf	70	69½	70
10	Appal El P pf (7)	113¾	113¾	113¾
200	Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
500	Asso G & El A	3/16	3/16	3/16
75	Avery & S pf ww	15	15	15
600	Aviation & Tran	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Babcock & Wil	25⅜	25¼	25¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Barium Sta Stl	7/16	7/16	7/16
100	Basic D'mite (¼e)	5	5	5
2100	Bath Iron Wks	14¼	14	14¼
100	Bell Airc	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Bellanca Airc	4	4	4
60	Benson & Hed	24½	24½	24½
100	Bliss (E W)	14	14	14
100	Blumenthal (S)	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Borne Scrym	29	29	29
50	Brill pf	26	26	26
200	Br-Am Oil (1)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
50	Buf N&EP 1 pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Bunk Hill & S	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Callite Tung (.20)	2	2	2
200	Carib Syn	¾	¾	¾
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Celanese ptcpf (7a)	121	121	121
200	Celluloid	4	4	4
10	Celluloid 1 pf (2k)	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	99½	99½	99½
10	ChambMWSt (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	64	64	64
100	Childs pf	12⅜	11	11
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Colon Develop	¾	¾	¾
200	Colum O&G	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2200	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	80	80	80
400	Cons Stl Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
1000	Croft Brewing	3/16	3/16	3/16
1000	Crown Drug .05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	DetGask&Mfg (¾e)	9	9	9
25	Diamond Shoe (2)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Dico Twin Trk (¼e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Dubilier Cond (.07e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Eagle Pich Ld	8	8	8
500	East Gas&F	2	2	2
50	East G&F6pf	20½	20½	20½
500	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
900	El Bond&Sh	5⅞	5¾	5¾
700	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	72½	72	72⅜
200	El Bo & Sh $5pf (5)	64	63	63
25	Emp G&F 8% pf	74½	74½	74½
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	74½	74½	74½
100	Equity Corp	3/16	3/16	3/16
25	Equity Corp $3 pf	20	20	20
100	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
50	Fl P&L $7 pf (6.13k)	108	108	108
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.14e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Fruehauf Tra (1.40)	22½	22½	22½
500	Gen Firepfg (.60e)	15⅜	15	15¼
100	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
300	Glen Ald Coal (⅛e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Hall Lamp (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Hazeltine (3)	21	21	21
100	Hecla Min (.20e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Hoe(R) & Co A	9½	9½	9½
25	Horn & Hard (2)	30	30	30
200	Humble Oil (¾e)	53⅜	53	53
150	Hygrade Sylv (⅝e)	35	34¾	34¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3	3	3
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Imj Oil Ltd reg (½a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Ind Pipe L (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
1200	Int Pap&Pow war	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
500	Int Petrol (1½)	10	9¾	10
100	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Vitamin (.30)	4½	4½	4½
200	Int Home Eq (.60a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	15	15	15
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	14½	14½	14½
200	Ital Superpow A	3/16	3/16	3/16
50	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	104	104	104
200	Jones & Lau Stl	22½	22⅜	22½
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	78¼	78¼	78¼
200	Lake Shore M (1e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Le Tourneau (1)	29	29	29
100	Lehgh C & N	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Lone Star Gas (20e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Long Is L pf	36	36	36
100	Louis L & E2 (.20e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	McWill Dredg	5	4¾	5
10	Mead John (3a)	140	140	140
400	Mich Bumper	9/16	9/16	9/16
200	Md St P Bvct (.10e)	9/16	9/16	9/16
700	Mid West Corp	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
250	Midl Oil cv pf (½k)	7	7	7
25	Midvale (2½e)	108	108	108
100	Mid-West Abr	1½	1½	1½
200	Mdwest Ol	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Monogram Pict	½	½	½
50	Montg Ward A (7)	166¾	166	166
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	NatBellas Hess	7/16	7/16	7/16
200	Nat City Lines (½e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
70	Nat Cont (.45e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	10½	10½	10½
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	89	89	89
200	Nat Trans (½e)	10¼	10	10
800	N J Zinc (1e)	60¾	60	60¾
50	NY&Hon Ros (¾e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	105½	105½	105½
400	NY Shipbl fd sh	18½	18⅜	18½
100	Niag Hud Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Niag Hud P 1 pf (5)	81¾	81¾	81¾
30	N Ind PS 7 pf (3½w)	111¼	111¼	111¼
100	NorStaPwA	10	10	10
1100	Ogden Corp	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200	Okla Nat Gas (1)	18	17¾	17¾
400	PacG&E 6 pf (1½)	33⅛	33	33
2200	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅛	3	3
50	Penin Tel (2)	31	31	31
300	Pennroad	2	2	2
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼
400	Phoenix Sec	8¼	8	8
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
310	Pitts¾Lake E (2e)	61	61	61
200	Pitts Forg (½e)	11	11	11
100	Pitts Pl Gl (2e)	82¾	82¾	82¾
200	Premier Gld (.12)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Prod Corp	3/16	3/16	3/16
25	PS Ind $6 pf	41¼	41¼	41¼
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	Pug Sd P & T (2¼e)	19½	19½	19½
100	Pyrene (.20e)	6	6	6
50	Quaker Oats (5)	103	103	103
50	Raym Conc	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	RKO opt war	5/16	5/16	5/16
700	Rustless I & S (.30e)	11¾	11⅜	11¾
600	St Regis Pap	3	2¾	3
25	St Regis Pap pf	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
1500	Segal Lock & H	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Seiberling Rub	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Selected Indus	⅜	⅜	⅜
250	Sel Ind pr (5½)	44	44	44
10	Sherw-Mms pf (5)	109	109	109
1100	Simmons Har & Pt	5	5	5
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	33	33	33
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	Stand Cap&S (.60e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Unexcelled Mfg	2	2	2
200	Sullivan Mach	x 9	9	9
900	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
2500	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	106¼	106¼	106¼
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
400	Taggart	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Tampa El (2.24)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Technicolor (½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Tilo Roof (.55a)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1000	Trans-Lux (.10e)	1	1	1
900	Transwest Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Tr-iCont war	5/16	5/16	5/16
300	Udylite Corp (.20e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
600	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	13	12	13
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	9/16	9/16	9/16
200	Unit Gas pf ..¾k	108	108	108
600	Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	11/16	11/16	11/16
500	Unit Lt&P pf (34n)	29	28¾	29
100	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	62	62	62
200	U S Foil B	5	4¾	4¾
200	U S Radiator	1	1	1
100	Unit Wall Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	76	76	76
400	Vultee Airc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Waco Airc	4	4	4
300	West Va C&C	2	2	2
100	Wichita R Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Wilson-Jones (¼e)	6⅜	6	6⅜
200	Wolverine T (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Wright Harg (.40a)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

Totak stocks sales today (estimated) 60,000 shares. Year ago 92,955 shares.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	.74⅝	.75¼	.74¾	.74⅞	.75⅛
Dec.	.75⅝	.75¾	.75⅜	.75½	.75¾
May	.75½	.75⅞	.75⅜	.75⅝	.75⅞
Corn					
Sept.	.59⅞	.60⅛	.59⅝	.59¾	.60
Dec.	.55½	.56⅛	.55¼	.55⅝	.56
May	.57⅜	.57⅞	.57⅛	.57⅜	.58
Oats					
Sept.	.28¾	.28¾	.28⅝	.28¾	.28⅞
Dec.	.29¼	.29⅜	.29¼	.29⅜	.29½
May	.30⅜	.30⅜	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30½
Soy Beans					
Oct.	.74⅛	.74⅛	.73⅝	.73⅝	.74
Dec.	.74¼	.74¼	.73¾	.73⅞	.74
Rye					
Sept.	.42½	.42⅞	.42½	.42¾	.42⅝
Dec.	.45	.45⅜	.44⅞	.45¼	.45
May	.48	.48⅜	.48	.48⅛	.48
Lard					
Sept.	...	...	...	5.40	5.42
Oct.	...	...	...	5.50	5.52
Jan.	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.75

Cotton

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.38	9.42	9.38	9.39	9.41
Dec.	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.28	9.28
March	9.08	9.10	9.07	9.08	9.08
May	8.85	8.92	8.85	8.88	8.87
July	8.66	8.68	8.66	8.67	8.69

Spots (⅞) 10, 11 (18) 10.31.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October		7.19	7.16	7.16	7.20
January		6.93	6.90	6.92	6.95
March		6.85	6.85	6.85	6.88
May		6.78	6.78	6.78	6.81

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sept. No. 3	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.75
Wld Sept. No. 4	.87	.87	.83½	.85	.88
Wld Dec. No. 4	.92	.92	.88½	.89½	.92

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	81.1	91.5	91.1	91.5	91.0
December	89.0	89.5	89.0	89.4	89.0
March	87.9	87.9	87.7	87.7	87.5

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	8.83	8.91	8.81	8.91	8.85
Dec	8.95	9.10	8.95	9.10	9.03

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
Dec.	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	19.60	19.70	19.60	19.68	19.50
Dec.	19.13	19.26	19.13	19.26	19.05

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.09
Dec	4.28	4.29	4.15	4.16	4.25

Raw Silk

	High	Low	Close
August	2.49	2.49	2.48b

b—Bid.

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Nat'l Dairy Products Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Dairy Products Corp. reported earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1940, after provision for interest, depreciation, and Federal income taxes, were $5,125,871 and, after allowing for preferred dividends, were equivalent to 76 cents per share on common stock, compared with $1.01 per share earned in the first half of 1939. Results of operations of all foreign subsidiaries were excluded from the consolidated statement for the six months period ended June 30, 1940.

Sonotone Corp. Shows Gain

NEW YORK—Sonotone Corporation reports net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1940, after all charges including provision for normal Federal income taxes but before surtax on undistributed profits of $135,304, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 16.9 cents per share on 792,878 shares of common stock outstanding at June 30, 1940. This compares with net profit of $111,395 or 14 cents per share after preferred dividends, for the corresponding period of 1939.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
4 Ala Pow 5s 46	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ala Pow 5s 68	105½	105½	105½
1 Ala Pow 5s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	102½	102½	102½
2 Am G&E 2¾s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 Appal El Pow 4s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	106	106	106
7 As Elec 4½s 53	50	50	50
3 As G&E 5s 50	15	15	15
9 As G&E 5s 68	15	14¾	14¾
2 As G&E 4½s 49	15	15	15
4 Baldw L 6s 50	115½	115¼	115¼
10 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	99¾	99½	99½
1 Beth St 6s '98	150	150	150
9 Birm El 4½s '68	98½	98	98½
1 Birming Gas 5s '59	98½	98½	98½
1 Can Pac 6s '42	67½	67½	67½
4 Cen St El 5½s '54	33½	33¼	33½
1 Cen St El 5s '48	33½	33½	33½
2 Cen St P&L 5½s '5	76¼	76	76¼
12 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	48	48	48
1 Cities Ser 5s '69	77¾	77¾	77¾
6 Cities Serv 5s '58	77½	77	77
25 Cities Serv 5s '50	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	85½	85½	85½
12 Com P & L 5s '57	98¾	98	98
14 Con Gas-Ut 6s 53 st	90	89½	90
12 Mont G&E 5s 58A	92	91¾	91¾
2 Del El Pow 5½s 59	106	106	106
3 East G&F 4s 56 A	79⅜	79¼	79¼
14 Elec P&L 5s2030	84	83¾	84
1 Elmira Wat L 5s 56	119	119	119
16 Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅜	104	104⅜
4 Fla Pow 4s 66C	103	103	103
2 Gatinean Pow 3¾s 69	66	65¾	66
9 Geo Pow 5s '67	106¾	106⅜	106¾
2 Guar Inv 5s '48A	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Hous Gulf G 6½s '43	102	102	102
1 Hous Gulf G 6s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	98¾	97⅜	97⅜
8 Ind Svc 5s '50	74¼	73⅜	73⅜
4 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	71	71	71
1 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	90	90	90
1 Int P Sec 7s '57 E	25	25	25
2 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	25	24⅛	25
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 Inters Pow 5s '57	62½	61¾	62½
1 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	46	46	46
5 Mengel Co 4½s '47	95	95	95
2 Midland Val s '43	59½	59½	59½
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	103	103	103
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	93¾	93	93½
1 Nat P¾L 5s 2030 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	125	125	125
3 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72¼	71¾	71¾
1 New Amst Gas 5s '48	117½	117½	117½
14 N Eng G&E 5s '50	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	65½	65½	65½
11 N Eng G&E 5s '47	65½	65	65
2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 N Eng Pow 5s '48	96⅜	96	96
1 N Eng Pow Co3¼s61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 N Orl PS 6s 49A	102	102	102
5 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	105½	105½	105½
1 NY St E&G 4½s80	103½	103½	103½
10 NY St E&G 3¾s 64	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	104½	104½	104½
7 Norwest PS 5s 57	105½	105½	105½
2 Ogden Gas 5s 45	111	111	111
2 Okla P&Wat 5s 48	103	103	103
2 Pac G&E 6s 41B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 Pac L&P 5s 55	93¾	93⅛	93¾
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Pen El 5s '62 H	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	97⅜	97	97
8 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	99⅜	99¼	99¼
5 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	101	101	101
1 Portland G&C 5s '50 st	83	83	83
3 PowCorCan4½s'59B	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s '64	106½	106½	106½
9 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
3 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Scullin Stl 3s '51	69	69	69
11 S E P & L 6s 2025A	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Stand G & E 6s '48 st	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2 Stand G & E 6s '51	71	71	71
1 Stand G & E 6s '57	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
5 Stand G & E 6s '66	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Tex P&L 5s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Twin CRT2½s '52A	61½	61½	61½
4 Unit L&P 6s '75	87	87	87
7 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	91¾	91½	91¾
3 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	97	96⅞	96⅞
10 Utah P&L 4½s '44	99½	99½	99½
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Virg PS 5½s '46A	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Virg Pub S 5s '50B	103¼	102¾	103¼
1 York Rys 5s 37	97¾	97¼	97¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
9 Ercole M El 6½s53A	46	46	46
1 Fin R M Bk 5s 61st	35	35	35

Total bond sales today in dollars (estimated) 500,000. Year ago 1,153,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

SEC Reports Officers' Sales Of Securities

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Securities Commission disclosed that Charles F. Kettering of Dayton, Ohio, officer and director of General Motors Corporation, had received a bonus of stock having a present value of more than $140,000.

Mr. Kettering, a noted research engineer, received 3,283 shares of General Motors $10 par common stock as compensation on April 10. This was shown in the commission's supplementary report of transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations during May. The Kettering report was received too late for the April summary.

Du Pont Cuts Short Interest

Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., reported that on May 10 he delivered 25,936 shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours $20 par common stock in partial repayment of a loan made in 1919. This reduced the loan to 63,000 shares, which was 242 shares more than du Pont retained in his direct holdings.

He reported an interest in 3,049,800 shares held by Christiana Securities Company and 315 shares in a trust.

Du Pont's short interest in the issue was 108,460 shares when it first was disclosed by the SEC more than a year ago.

Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, reported the sale of his entire 15,000 shares of Gannett Company Inc., $7 participating preferred stock, which he had acquired in April by conversion or exchange of 30,000 shares of class A common stock.

Connors Brothers Securities Corporation, Boston, reported the purchase of 28,000 shares of Narragansett Racing Association, Inc., common stock in March, and the subsequent sale of 8,100 shares, leaving a net acquisition of 19,900 shares and raising the Corporation's holdings to 61,900 shares. The corporation bought an additional 165 shares in May.

Brady Sells Chrysler Stock

Howard B. Robertson, Jr., gave away 1,260 shares of Champion Paper & Fibre common and received a gift of 210 shares. Ada M. Wilkinson of Greenwich, Conn., gave away 1,700 shares of Crucible Steel Company $100 par common. Willard D. Hosford gave away 936 shares of Deere & Company common.

James C. Brady of New York reported that Brady Securities & Realty sold 4,600 shares of Chrysler Corporation common stock, and Harold E. Talbott of New York sold 2,500 shares. Edward C. Pfeffer of New York bought 100 shares of Cluett Peabody & Company common and sold 800 shares. Max Schott of New York gave away 325 shares of Climax Molybdenum Company common.

Lincoln F Schaub of New York sold his entire 2,400 shares of American Ice Company common. Philip G. Johnson of Seattle, Wash., received, as a dividend, rights to buy 2,500 shares of Boeing Airplane Company common, and sold the rights six days later.

More U. S. Orders Are Issued For Defense Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced award of contracts totaling $17,704,403 for aircraft weapons, automotive equipment and anti-aircraft and other defense materials.

The largest award, $5,491,188, went to the White Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for automotive equipment. The General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., drew a contract for $4,671,000 worth of anti-aircraft equipment for the corps of engineers.

Aircraft weapons to cost $2,545,000 were ordered from the Bendix Aviation Corporation of Elmira, N. Y., and gun carriages costing $1,703,050 were ordered from the Aetna-Standard Engineering Company of Youngstown, Ohio. There were numerous other smaller orders.

U. S. in Position To Send Supplies Of Food to Europe

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported the United States could if necessary export vast supplies of food to offset loss of production from Europe's war-fallowed fields.

In addition to taking care of domestic needs and exports to other parts of the world, the bureau said, the United States could send Europe 150,000,000 busels of wheat, 400,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000,000 bushels of barley, 350,000,000 pounds of pork, 500,000,000 pounds of lard, 250,000,000 of other edible fats, 500,000 pounds of dry beans and large quantities of fresh, dried and canned fruits and vegetables.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	168	122
Declines	224	116
Unchanged	178	128
Total issues	570	366

Metal Society to Meet

CLEVELAND, Ohio—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Society for Metals held recently it was voted unanimously to hold the Western Metal Congress and Western Metal Exposition in Los Angeles the week of May 19, 1941. This will be the fourth Western Metal Congress and Exposition sponsored by the American Society for Metals, the previous ones having been held in 1929, 1931 and 1938.

Knox, Patterson Favor Draft; Nye, Fish Express Opposition

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—In the nation's running debate over compulsory military training, last week end's radio audiences heard immediate support voiced by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Col. Julius Ochs Adler, civilian aide to the Secretary of War and business manager of the New York Times; and Senators Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

Opposition was voiced by Senator Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota, and by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

Calling the war a "titanic struggle" for domination of the entire Western World, Mr. Knox said an "unprepared" United States is "isolated amid it—not from the turmoil and danger."

Judge Patterson said: "Voluntary enlistment places the burden upon the patriotic few. Compulsory military training extends it to all. It is the democratic way."

Colonel Adler concluded with this admonition: "Train without fighting now, or fight without training later."

Lee Quotes Hitler

Senator Lee quoted Adolf Hitler as saying that "we shall create a new Germany in Latin America," and that "we shall soon have storm troopers in America." Then the Oklahoman asked this question:

"Shall we make the same mistake the democracies of Europe made in brushing aside this statement when every country south of the border is already honeycombed with Nazi agents?"

Senator Hill termed conscription the only "democratic, orderly, systematic, efficient, and scientific way" to raise the necessary army. The volunteer system, he added, produced only 16,000 of 50,000 men needed in June and 23,000 of 80,000 needed in July.

Senator Nye urged the Administration to "quit the game of fooling us about immediate danger."

"Quit this most un-American insistence for peacetime conscription which can, under existing circumstances, be construed so easily and readily as of political origin exclusively," added Senator Nye.

Supports Volunteers

Representative Fish called conscription in peacetime "un-American" and "undemocratic," adding that it would create a huge military machine "that would devour our free institutions and destroy our constitutional and republican form of government. The volunteer system, he said, had not failed to provide all recruits needed for the Army.

The National Emergency Committee of the Military Training Camps Association announced, meanwhile, that only two of the first 18 Governors to reply to a questionnaire regarding compulsory training did not approve the plan.

States whose Governors approved the plan were Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Washington. Those opposed were Idaho and Wyoming.

The American Youth Commission, a private organization, announced support of the principle of conscription today, but condemned as "unfair to the nation's youth" recent proposals to draft only those between the ages of 18 and 22 or between 21 and 25.

Willkie Gets His Farm Data For Campaign by Direct Talks

Continued from Page 1

that the total expenses in behalf of his election by all three groups supporting him, Republicans, Independents and Democrats, must not exceed the figure of $3,000,000 named in the Hatch Act.

The Republican nominee told the correspondents that he was eager to cut the Republican campaign costs of 1936 squarely in two. They were approximately $5,000,000 four years ago, and when Mr. Martin softly suggested that through state committees and independent Willkie Clubs there would be expenditures he could hardly control, the nominee refused to alter his commitment to the press.

"I don't want this campaign to run over $3,000,000," Mr. Willkie asserted. "I think I can know just about what is being spent and have some say in it."

Will Use No Loopholes

Mr. Willkie was determined that the total expenditures in behalf of his candidacy should be held to no more than $3,000,000 notwithstanding that Henry P. Fletcher, General Counsel of the National Committee, brought to the conference a legal opinion showing how this provision in the Hatch Law was in practice meaningless.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that the law did not apply to state organizations, so that the Willkie Club, in each State, each State Republican organization and, in fact, each Democratic Willkie state group, could spend anything they wanted to. Also the separate national Willkie organizations, the Associated Willkie Clubs, the Republican National Committee and the Douglas-Hanes Democratic movement, could each spend up to $3,000,000.

That would mean that the sky would be the limit.

Mr. Willkie said that $3,000,000 for everything for all purposes, from all sources, would be the limit.

The impression was that Mr. Willkie had decided it.

The conference of the officials of the Republican organization resulted in the approval of budgets, departmentalizing of work and smoothing out various kinks in procedure and responsibility on the part of the campaign staff.

"Everybody left," Mr. Willkie said, "with great enthusiasm, prepared to commence an active, aggressive organized campaign reaching to every precinct in the United States. I was greatly impressed with the zeal and desire for activity manifested.

Illustrative of the economies which Mr. Willkie intends to make in the budget, he said that the item of speakers alone was being reduced from more than $300,000 in 1935 to $50,000 this year. This is possible because no paid speakers will be employed.

Stephen L. Pinckney, who resigned as Delegate-at-Large from Texas to the Democratic Convention in protest over the third term, wired the Republican candidate that Texas Democrats are formulating a call for a mass meeting to oppose the re-election of President Roosevelt.

"The call which we will issue within a week will be signed by several hundred Democrats," he said. "We assure you a tremendous welcome when you can come to Texas."

Other telegrams of support which Mr. Willkie received over the week end were from Rex Beach, author, of Florida, Robert T. Jones, Jr., of Georgia, former golf champion, Helen Wills Roark of California, tennis star, and Kathleen Norris of California, novelist and President of the National Legion of American Mothers.

Jobbers' Mite

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Republican National Committee announced a contribution of $6.81 for the Willkie campaign from a group of 22 Chicago men who called themselves the "unemployed crusaders."

The Committee said a letter from the group read:

"These nickels, dimes and pennies probably deprive some member of our family of a slice of bread for the moment, but the future hopes of millions of our kind depend on the election of a man who understands what American life really is and the standard of living all Americans hope for."

G.O.P. Speech Boss

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Representative Dudley A. White of Ohio, newspaper publisher, has been appointed Director of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee.

Announcement of the appointment by National Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, said that Mr. White was "regarded as one of the outstanding young men in positions of influence in the Republican Party." He is associate publisher of the Norwalk Reflector-Herald and Vice-President of the Sandusky Newspapers, Inc.

Headquarters of the Speakers' Bureau will be in Chicago.

Townsend, G.O.P.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend says he's a "Wendell Willkie man."

"Willkie strikes me as being a businessman," Dr. Townsend told an interviewer, "and if there was ever a time in the history of this country when we needed a businessman it's right now."

Draft Bill Goes to Senate

Continued from Page 1

oming. Hill (D) of Alabama, Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Smathers (D) (proxy) of New Jersey, and Austin (R) of Vermont, Gurney (R) of South Dakota, Holman (R) of Oregon, Bridges (R) of New Hampshire (proxy).

Against: Johnson (D) of Colorado, Lundeen (F-L) of Minnesota and Thomas (R) of Idaho.

Sheridan Downey (D) of California did not vote and James M. Slattery (D) of Illinois was absent.

The Senate meanwhile today went ahead with its debate on a companion bill which would empower the President to mobilize the National Guard and the Army Reserve for extensive training. There is little opposition to this measure. The Burke-Wadsworth bill will come up as soon as the mobilization bill is disposed of, under present plans.

Before reporting out the draft bill the Committee adopted a recommendation of Senator Austin which would apply the job security provisions to volunteers as well as trainees. At present, employers in interstate commerce would be compelled to rehire the trainee or the volunteer under the threat of Wagner Act penalties. A few minor technical changes were made in the measure before it was finally voted upon.

New Step in Defense

The Committee's action today marks a new stage in the development of the United States preparedness drive: A stage in which Congress must finally come to grips with the problem of making far-reaching new decisions in terms other than appropriation. The pending draft bill is a human and personal problem that will potentially affect every family in the land with a son between 21 and 31.

Congress realizes that it is easier to pass bills for big appropriations than to interfere in family life. Tendencies to trim down the draft bill have appeared, although Administration officials have urged its importance. The disposition of Congressmen confronted with such a dilemma is to seek a compromise. At present the compromise being proposed by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut is to raise the basic army pay of enlisted men from $21 to $30 a month, and put into effect a 1-year voluntary enlistment plan. It would also defer conscription till after a certain date to see if volunteers could not be secured.

Isolationists will do their best to beat the conscription bill in practically any form. In a recent symposium, Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia, as well as Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, denounced conscription in heated terms.

Essentially, the issue in Congress boils down to whether the United States is really threatened by the rise of Hitler. Those who believe the United States can escape danger even if England capitulates, see no need for conscription. The reverse is true on the other side.

In numerical terms, the Army now wants to train and equip a force of 1,200,000 men. This would mean some 700,000 more in addition to present National Guard and Regular Army, in the next eight months.

Legion Challenges Reds' Ballot Plea

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 5—(AP)—The Communist Party—West Virginia 1932 presidential vote 444—is under orders to appear in court today and explain how it obtained 8,646 signatures to a petition to put it on the 1940 ballot.

The American Legion is insisting on the answer, by way of an injunction suit in Kanawha Circuit Court (Charleston), on the claim that falsehoods of various kinds were told to get unsuspecting citizens on the petition.

Oscar O. Wheeler, Raleigh County goat farmer who is the Communist gubernatorial candidate, is also scheduled to go on trial.

Nine indictments returned at Beckley accuse him of misrepresentation in obtaining petition signatures. He also is a defendant in the injunction suit.

The Legion, through two of its high officers, State Commander T. F. McWilliams and Adjutant Stanley Hamric, filed a list of 589 plaintiffs, who made affidavit that for one reason on another their names should not be on the petition which was filed May 13—just one day before the 1940 primary.

Clothing Workers Union Re-elects Hillman Again

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Sidney Hillman was re-elected President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in a referendum made public yesterday. He was unopposed for the post he has held since the union was organized in 1914.

The referendum also chose Chicago as the 1942 convention city.

'Fifth Column' Curb Sought

Continued from Page 1

the hope that permanent Federal-State machinery for combatting "fifth column" activities will result from this week's conference. Alien registration and steady surveillance over individuals and groups so sympathetic with foreign dictators "as to make them a likely source of Federal law violation" were described by the Attorney General as proper fields for Federal jurisdiction. Prevention and punishment of sabotage, he admitted, is an "overlapping field," with room for "a great deal of forbearance and co-operation between state and federal administrative authorities."

Holding that too many people "think of the 'fifth column' as groups of disloyal citizens or of disloyal workmen who are prepared to sabotage industrial plants," the Attorney General pointed to a "greater menace"—the "effort being made here now to 'soften' this country as France was 'softened.'"

In holding out the allure of business orders and profits if the war can be called off, this effort, he said, "seeks to create a 'fifth column' among men of influence and respectability.

"Fundamentally," Mr. Jackson concluded, "our ultimate reliance must be upon good faith and the good sense of the American people who will meet false arguments with true ones and misinformation with facts."

In his annual report, Mr. Hoover described the fiscal year 1940 as the most successful the FBI has had since it was put under his direction 16 years ago, despite "a greater volume of work and more responsibilities than during any other time in its history." Convictions, he reported, were secured in more than 96 per cent of the cases investigated by the FBI and prosecuted in court.

Describing the FBI's activities in drawing up protective plans for 270 industrial plants, he pointed out that "there has been a negligible amount of sabotage in the second world war in contrast to a similar period in the first world war."

Thomas Charges Draft 'Blitzkrieg'

READING, Pa., Aug. 5 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist, has asked congressional investigation of "the forces" which have "almost forced conscription upon us."

The compulsory military service measure, he told a mass meeting at Socialist Park here yesterday, came "as a Blitzkrieg led by the New York Times, the news reels, to some extent the radio broadcasting chains, and of course, the War Department."

"I have asked Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, and others to urge Congress to investigate the forces behind this Blitzkrieg, particularly the way the case against conscription has been deliberately played down in most of the eastern press."

Anti-Subversive Oath in San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This county's 1,400 employees are being required to take an anti-fifth column oath as a precaution against subversive activities.

The oath, which must be subscribed before any person authorized to administer oaths, follows:

"I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitutions of the United States of America and of the State of California and will by precept and example promote respect for the flag and the statutes of the United States and of the State of California, reverence for law and order, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, so help me God."

Finn Boy Violinist Plans U. S. Debut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Finland's great boy violinist, Heimo Haitto, soon will be introduced to the American public, in pictures and on the concert stage.

The lad is an orphan-refugee whose father was killed in the recent Russian-Finnish war and whose mother and sister were "lost" in the great civilian retreat from the Lake Ladoga region. He will be seen in Paramount's picture, "There's Magic in Music"; and has been informed by Eugene Ormandy that he is to be used in a concert with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Ormandy heard him play at a special audition in New York.

At the end of the Finnish-Russian war, a group of citizens—including the composer, Sibelius, urged the youth to complete his musical education in a land where his talent would have some opportunity for proper development. Heimo came to the United States with his foster-father, Prof. Boris Sirpo, former Director of the Viipuri Conservatory of Music in Finland.

In Hollywood, Andrew Stone, who has been responsible for many of Paramount's musical pictures, heard him play and urged him to accept a role in his current picture, which co-stars Allan Jones and Susannah Foster. The Finnish boy accepted, and, because of the talent he displayed, the part was enlarged so that he played one of the leading roles.

Two years ago Heimo participated in the international competition of the British Council of Music in London, to which 19 countries sent their best musicians. While he was the youngest entrant, he was unanimously awarded the first prize, as well as a scholarship in the London Conservatory of Music.

FCC Extends Deadline For Citizenship Proof

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Communications Commission has extended for one month the time for compliance with its order requiring all licensed radio operators to submit proof of citizenship. The new deadline was set at Sept. 15.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. T-1, Boston, Mass.

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UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 9 boxes $3. Personals. Samples on approval. Deebla, S-43, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

TOURIST park in West Yellowstone, Montana; will sell for $3000 cash and $9000 on yearly payments; camp fully equipped. R. F. BOHART, Bozeman, Montana.

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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CAPE COD, MASS.—New, attractive housekeeping cottage; 4 to 6 persons; 3 minutes to beach. Write to QUAINT STEPS, Box 181, Bass River.

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PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—New club residence for women—comfortable rooms, club lounge and sun-deck; rates $3.00 per day, $18.00 per week—lower in September. PRISCILLA ALDEN CLUB RESIDENCE, 246 Commercial St.

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SLIGHTLY USED spinet type piano; will sell for balance due; cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

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FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 110-32 70th Ave.—Transient, permanent; room, private bath; private family; residential section, walking distance to Fair, convenient all transportation. BO. 8-2732.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 66 Beverly Road—double, single, rooms; $1.50 per person; private home; near transportation. Vir. 7-2942. MRS. COOK.

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N. Y. C.—Woman wishes cheerful living accommodations, privacy; accessible Eighth Church. Write Box B-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

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Anita Files Hat Shop
111A High Street Portland, Maine

Insure Your Home and Your Car With Travelers
Philip H. MacDonald
913 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 3-8301

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

PLAIDS *in New* SPORT CLOTHES
It's early, but our new sport clothes for Fall and school are rapidly filling the store. Plan to shop early for the newest things first in sports apparel. In the sport shop.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Cameras—Artist Supplies
Paper Napkins and Cups
Picnic Supplies
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Randall & McAllister
FUEL OIL — COAL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 7-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

YOUR MINIATURE FILMS
should be developed with the utmost care. Send them to us for extra-fine-grain processing, as well as careful enlarging.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET • PORTLAND

New Hampshire

CONCORD

Lace Cloths for Shower Gifts
Or, to add dignity and charm to your own table!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

SPECIAL SACHET
eugene
FOR CROQUIGNOLE WAVING
Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
72 No. Main Street Tel. 2880

For this hot weather
we suggest an electric fan—the cost is slight, the cool breeze is great!
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
125 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Exclusive Philco Dealer
RADIO, REFRIGERATION
AIR CONDITIONING

LACONIA

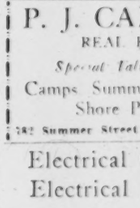
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Summer Sale
As usual many bargains in the Better Furniture, Rugs, Curtains
Sets or Single Pieces
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

WALLPAPER
by Thibaut
Step into our Store and let us show you different arrangements and combinations.
At your Sherwin-Williams Paint Store
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 ELM STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

New Hampshire's Shopping Center
From fashions to furniture, sheets to shoes, you can get more for your money and have larger selections to choose from at N. H. Greatest Dept. Store—where every purchase is guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.
LEAVITT'S

P. J. CAMPBELL
REAL ESTATE
Special Values Now in
Camps, Summer Homes and Shore Properties
282 Summer Street Phone 1321

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

HOOVER
Vacuum Cleaner

Because we feel sure we have the best, let us demonstrate it to you and prove it.
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
31 HANOVER STREET

WATCH REPAIR
All Work Guaranteed
We have repaired many that others have given up. Bring yours in.
N. GUY RUTTER
922 Elm Street

Semi-Annual Sale of Stetson's Hats
Spring and Summer Models
½ Price
33⅓% Off on All other Summer Hats
Miss Mary Cahill
50 HANOVER STREET

New Fall Styles are here
Red Cross Shoes
Styled for Comfort and Correct Fit
$6.50
Sold Exclusively in Manchester at
James W. Hill Co.

August Fur Sale
Advance styles at pre-season savings!
The cream of the current Fur crop is yours now at this sale—many convenient ways to pay.
"Buy your Furs Now with Confidence"
PARISEAU'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Going Swimming?
A permanent will assure you curly ends after your swim.
PHONE 354

IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE ST.

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980

Enjoy Fresh Tasting Fruits and Vegetables in Your Salads
FRESH BLUEBERRIES, PEACHES, WATERMELON, CANTALOUPES
HONEYDEW MELONS
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
READING
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

The Century Store

WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 845

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Grand Clearance Sale now in progress at
THE J. E. MANN INC.
Air-Cooled Store
In All Departments
106-108 MAIN STREET TEL. 81

At the A. F. Roberts Store
A beautiful display of china, glassware, chromium plate, lamps, electrical appliances and many other useful gifts.
ALSO WALLPAPER AND PAINTS
Come In
116 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

BUY YOUR FURS from a Fashion Store
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

ANNUAL AUGUST
FUR SALE
Now in full swing at
Sensational Savings
D. Moses & Co.

BIBEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Meats Fruits Vegetables

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in
AUGUST WHITE SALE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILTON MUSIC CO.
108 W. Freeman Street
Everything Musical
Pianos, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, Victor Records, Musical Accessories
Free Instruction on All Instruments

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Telephone 22239
George M. Owen & Son
PRINTERS
Anything from a card to a newspaper
2418 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Tidewater's Largest and Most Modern Store for Men and Boys
GRANBY STREET AND TAZEWELL

WERGLEY'S
FRENCH PASTRY SHOP
For Your Extra Guests "Ice Cream Cakes"
Telephones 22291 and 22838
621 COLONIAL AVE.

ROANOKE

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

HARDWARE
for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue and 218 W. Salem Avenue

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP

Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

Rosenberg's
AUGUST FUR SALE
Brings You Special Values

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

HUNTINGTON

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

NATHAN KRAUS
Delicatessen
Deviled Crabs—Salads
Imported and Domestic Cheese
68 12TH STREET

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catherines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

IRISH LINENS
HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS
•
RIDEAU ROOM RESTAURANT
Murphy-Gamble Limited

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 7-0235

Hackett's
SHOES AND SHOE REPAIRS
Articulator Shoes
$7.50 and $8.50
428 Bank at Gladstone Phone 2-4700
Branch Store: 44 Bank Street 2-3709
Prompt city-wide delivery service

R. E. POWELL GROCER
Phone 2-2411
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

JAEGER
WOOLLENS
LUCE'S SHOP
111 Sparks Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West
OFFICE 2-9441

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

TORONTO

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU. 3322 N. T. 1233

ONTARIO

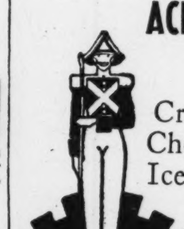
TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"


ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WHITE FLANNELS
85c
CLEANED AND FINISHED TO PERFECTION
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FURS OF QUALITY
by
Grande & Marchand
LIMITED
1450 St. Catherine Street W.

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STS. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
W. B. NOURSE Proprietor
Phone St. Eustache 612-12

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a speciality. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WEST SCOTLAND—Beautiful home on private estate where child with governess would be welcomed as companion to own child (boy) aged 6, with Nannie; warm bathing, sandy beaches; terms by arrangement. Box W-1591, BCM/CSM, London.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY, Tel.: Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13. commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—To let furnished or unfurnished; ground floor; charming small flat in Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge; 1 large room, 1 small, kitchen, bathroom, central heating, constant hot water. Apply HEAD PORTER. Telephone SLOane 4683.

LONDON, Cricklewood—Lower self-contained flat, 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, etc.; view by appointment; 32/6 p. w. 197, Fordwych Rd., N. W. 2.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

NORTH LONDON—Furnished flat, 3 rooms and kitchen, £2 weekly; self-contained unfurnished flat, 2 large rooms, kitchen-bathroom, 25/- weekly; garden flatlet, 1 large room and kitchen, 15/- weekly. Box W-1590, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES' RADIUS.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON — Large divan room, redecorated; South aspect; basin, H. and C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WEStern 4925.

LONDON: 74, Inverness Ter., W. 2—Attractive bed-sitting rooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute Hyde Park, buses, tubes. BAY 5627.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN, happy disposition, seeks post; able give care; drives car; own typewriter; domesticated; part or full time; highest references. Box W-614, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT—Comfortable divan rooms with breakfast, gas rings, concealed H. and C.; permanents 24/6, 28/-, 31/6, 35/-, 45/6 single, nightly 6/6, 7/-. Flaxman 6059, 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5.

LONDON, CHELSEA—To let, furnished, rooms for ladies in attractive private house, from 15/- per week. SLO. 4780.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

TAILORING

N. GREEN—Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work. Expert Workmanship. Long Coats, Costumes. Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodeled. 41 Marloes Road, Kensington, London. Western 2748.

AYERST & DALE TAILORS
Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

PHONES:— EUSTON 4245 etc.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COAL'S
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Beatrice Holden
Court Hairdresser
50, SEYMOUR STREET
MARBLE ARCH, W. 1
'PHONE PAD: 9868

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1.
ABBey 2826

Motor Insurance
House Contents, Jewellery, Life, etc.
Before renewing apply for special rates to
G. H. Overall
Insurance Broker
48 Harborough Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16
Streatham 6883

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
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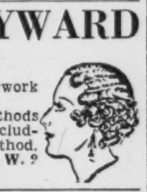
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abrial, Admiral Jean Marie (zhäɴ mȧ′-rē′ ȧ′-brē′-ȧl′)—Newly appointed French Governor of Algeria under the Pétain Government.

Alibert, Raphael (rȧ′-fȧ′-ĕl′ ȧ′-lē′-bâr′)—Minister of Justice in the Pétain Government of France.

Brun, Eske (ĕs′-kĕ bro͝on)—Governor of Northern Greenland.

Decoux, Admiral Jean (zhäɴ dē-ko͞o′)—Appointee of the Pétain Government to the Governorship of French Indo-China.

Giornale d'Italia (jôr-nä′-lȧ dē-täl′-yä)—Journal of Virginio Gayda, often reflecting the views of Premier Mussolini.

Gruia, Ion (yôn gro͞o′-yä)—Newly appointed Rumanian Minister of Justice.

Knudsen, William S. (no͞od′-sĕn)—Member of the U. S. National Defense Commission.

Leon, George (gyôr′-gĕ lĕ-ôn′)—Rumanian Minister of Finance, Foreign Trade, National Economy, and Agriculture.

Scavenius, Eric (ā′-rĭk skä-vā′-nĭ-o͞os)—Recently appointed by King Christian of Denmark, to form a new government.

Stettinius, Edward (stĕ-tĭn′-ĭ-ŭs)—Member of the U. S. National Defense Commission.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Buenos Aires (bwā′-nōs ī′-rās or bō′-nōs âr′-ēz)—Capital of Argentina.

Caribbean Sea (kăr′-ĭ-bē′-ăn or kȧ-rĭb′-ē-ăn)—Sea between the West Indies and Central and South America.

Guatemala (gwä′-tȧ-mä′-lä)—Republic of Central America.

Salzburg (zälts′-bo͝orĸ)—City of Austria, scene of the conference between the German Foreign Minister and representatives of the Bulgarian and Rumanian governments.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

One Phone for Seven

The United States has a telephone to every seven persons.

Daily Quotation

NO man ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—HOME.

In Lighter Vein

A Following

Nixon: "By the way, what is your profession?"

Dixon: "Mine is not a profession, it is a pursuit. I am a debt collector."—El Supplemento.

Rubbing It In

Two magistrates were summoned for exceeding the speed limit. When they arrived at court there were no other magistrates present, so they decided to try each other. No. 1 went on the Bench and the case proceeded.

"You are charged with exceeding the speed limit. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

"You will be fined five shillings."

Then they changed places and again the plea was "guilty."

"Hmm," was the response. "These cases are becoming far too common. This is the second we have had this morning. You will be fined 30 shillings!"—Tit-Bits.

Tit-Bits

Wife: "Dramatic Society or no Dramatic Society, if they ask you to take the part of the sheik, Henry, it's 'No'!"

How He Knew

Tom: How big is New York?"

Dick: "Very, very big! Why there was a circus in town while I was there and we didn't even know it until Uncle Walter read the papers!"

Still on First Tee

Garbed in leather jerkin, plus-fours, studded shoes, and golf gloves, the stranger strolled from the club-house and engaged a caddy to carry his bag of many clubs.

Selecting his driver on the first tee, he addressed the ball confidently, took a mighty swing, and gazed far ahead to discover the ball's flight. But he looked in vain, for the ball had not been disturbed from its calm repose at his feet. Again he tried, and again he failed.

After his third attempt, the golfer turned to the poker-faced caddy and remarked:

"Difficult course this, isn't it?"—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Anecdote

Monument and Guidepost

When Sir John Carr was in Glasgow, about the year 1807, he was asked by the magistrate to give his advice concerning the inscription to be placed on the Nelson Monument, then just completed. Sir John recommended this brief record: "Glasgow to Nelson."

"Juist so," said one of the natives; "and as the town of Nelson's close at hand, might we not just say—'Glasgow to Nelson, six miles'; an' so it might serve for a monument an' a milestone too."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Triborough Bridge?
2. The Northern Sporades?
3. The largest city in Connecticut?
4. Oaxaca?
5. The Executive Office of the President of the United States?
6. A butte?
7. The Blackwell Tunnel?
8. Goucher College?
9. A city known as the "Venice of the Netherlands?"
10. The state of which Indian Territory is now a part?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A suspension bridge over the East River, New York City; completed 1936; 1,380 feet long.
2. A division of the Grecian Archipelago containing Skyros and other islands.
3. Hartford, with a population of 164,-072 (1930).
4. A state in southwestern Mexico on the Pacific coast.
5. A three-story structure at the West End of the west terrace of the White House, Washington, D. C.; added in 1902 to accommodate the office force of the President.
6. A conspicuous hill found in the western United States.
7. Under the river Thames, England; opened 1897; 1½ miles long.
8. Baltimore, Maryland.
9. Amsterdam, because of its canals.
10. Oklahoma.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Charles H. Sayler, Halstead, Kansas.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Monday, August 19, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

A Verse for Today . . .

Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the LORD *shall be a light unto me.*

—MICAH 7:8.

Geographical Oddities

The wettest spot on the face of the earth is the windward (northeast) slope of Mount Waialeale (Hawaiian for "rippling water") on the Hawaiian island of Kauai. Here the average annual rainfall is 500 inches—but the figures are seldom given out in terms of inches. They're more comprehensible in terms of feet or yards!

Compare Mount Waialeale, where it almost never stops raining, with Death Valley, in California, where it almost never really rains at all. In Death Valley the average annual rainfall is three tenths of an inch—and, sometimes, six or seven completely rainless years must be averaged into several "unusually rainy" years to get even this scanty average.

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Mercator's Projection" Means on Maps?

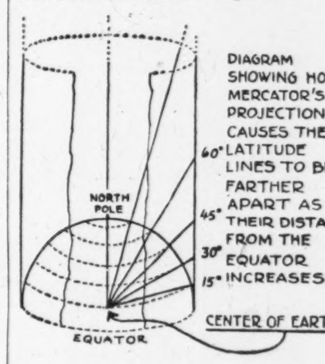
This world on which we live is round like a ball, in consequence of which it is a problem of no mean magnitude for the map maker to represent the proportions and shapes of the seas and land on a flat sheet of paper. There are various "projections" or ways in which maps can be drawn.

Gerardus Mercator, a 16th century Flemish mathematician and geographer, devised the projection which bears his name. In this method for showing the world's surface characteristics, the earth is imagined to be enclosed in a cylinder tangent to the earth at the equator.

The outlines of the various geographic features are then drawn as though projected on this cylinder by lines radiating from the center of the earth. This method of projection results in a fairly accurate picture of areas close to the equator, but the amount of distortion increases rapidly as the distance north or south of the equator increases and the north and south poles cannot be shown at all on such a map.

In a map made according to Mercator's projection, North America seems enormously larger than South America. This is because the largest part of North America lies farthest from the equator and is consequently most exaggerated as the result of the distortion, while the largest part of South America lies nearest the equator and is least exaggerated because of distortion.

In spite of the faulty picture Mercator's projection presents of areas toward the top and bottom of the map, it is a valuable aid to navigation. This is because both the meridians of longitude and the parallels of latitude are straight lines and they all cross at right angles. The meridians are at equal intervals along the equator, but the parallels of latitude become farther and farther apart as their



distance from the equator increases.

The chief value of Mercator's projection for navigating charts is that the mariner's compass course between any two points on the chart is always a straight line. However, this type of projection is not suitable for charts covering too great an area, except when the extent of latitude is slight or when the whole area charted is not more than 30° from the equator.

—W. P. Keasbey

Vacation Opportunities

Los Angeles

This city's Playground and Recreation department, to encourage wider public appreciation of the out-of-doors, has launched a movement whereby thousands of children and adults will be offered inexpensive and complete outings.

Through more than 250 hobby projects dealing with birds and wild life, the study of hillside shrubs and trees, and flowers and garden pets, the vacationists will become more nature conscious. Amateur geological field trips, astronomy and kindred subjects are to be included. Camping, hiking, horseback trips and other activities which have their locale in Southern California's vast mountain wildernesses will be promoted.

The outings are to be furnished at actual cost at the city's two forest retreats: Camp Seely, altitude 2,450 feet, in the San Bernardino Mountains, and Camp High Sierra, altitude 8,400 feet, in the Mammoth Lake region.

Guests at the municipal mountain playgrounds are housed in rustically comfortable, individual cabins, each a snug little cottage amid the pines and fragrant cedars.

Three-fourths Water

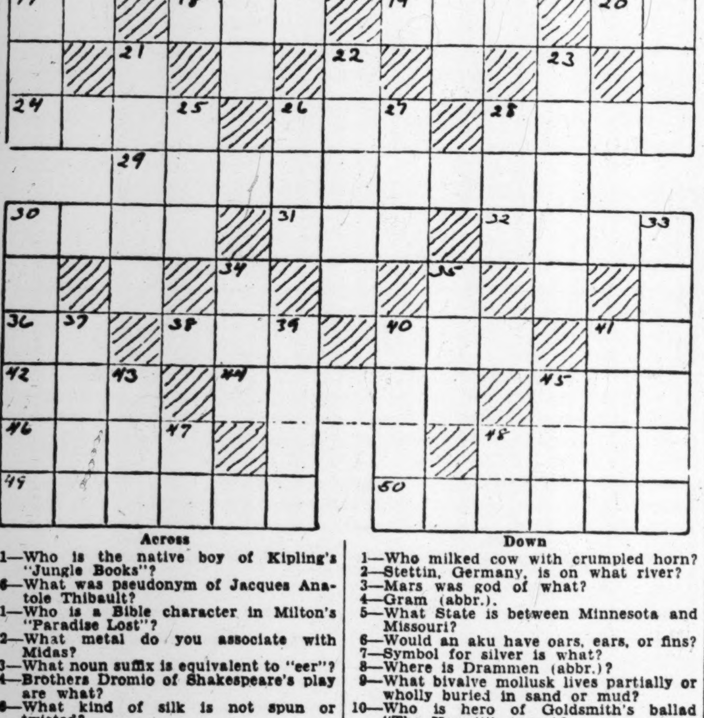
White potatoes are approximately 76 per cent water, 20 per cent starch, one per cent ash, 0.5 per cent cellulose, 0.4 per cent sugar, and 0.1 per cent fat, states "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry."

Peanut Insulation

A new insulation material from peanut hulls is pronounced almost as efficient as cork and cheaper to produce.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the native boy of Kipling's "Jungle Books"?
6—What was pseudonym of Jacques Anatole Thibault?
11—Who is a Bible character in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
12—What metal do you associate with Midas?
13—What noun suffix is equivalent to "eer"?
14—Brothers Dromio of Shakespeare's play are what?
16—What kind of silk is not spun or twisted?
17—Debtor (abbr.).
18—What is a snake of tropical America?
19—What is relationship of Tom to hardware merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times"?
20—What is third note of scale?
24—What is most prominent in a giraffe?
26—What suffix forms diminutives?
28—Who was son of Seth?
29—What was an old instrument of the lute or cittern kind?
30—What is 2d letter of Greek alphabet?
31—What suffix denotes "belonging to"?
32—Who was author of "Indiana"?
36—Where is Santee River (abbr.)?
38—In speaking of Biblical Elidad, what possessive pronoun would you use?
40—Smyrna gave its name to a kind of what?
41—Symbol for lead is what?
42—What is a river of North Carolina?
44—How many kittens lost their mittens?
45—What do you call ball or weight of a pendulum?
46—What is seen in witch's hut in opera "Hansel and Gretel"?
48—What is a river of India?
49—What was relationship of Abihu to Moses?
50—Who was author of "Absalom and Achitophel"?

Down

1—Who milked cow with crumpled horn?
2—Stettin, Germany, is on what river?
3—Mars was god of what?
4—Gram (abbr.).
5—What State is between Minnesota and Missouri?
6—Would an aku have oars, ears, or fins?
7—Symbol for silver is what?
8—Where is Drammen (abbr.)?
9—What bivalve mollusk lives partially or wholly buried in sand or mud?
10—Who is hero of Goldsmith's ballad "The Hermit" (poss.)?
14—Charles Sherwood Stratton was better known as —— Thumb.
15—What is a silver coin of Peru?
21—Who wrote "Lay of the Last Minstrel"?
22—Would you plant, roast, or crown the akonge?
23—What coins would you spend in India?
25—What is a long-tailed monkey of Indian region?
26—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
27—What is a unit of work?
28—What Greek goddess corresponded to Roman Aurora?
30—Where was Edgar Allan Poe born?
33—Who is George Osborne's faithful friend in "Vanity Fair"?
34—What was the small violin formerly used by dancing masters?
35—Mixed type is what?
37—Horites dwelt in what (sing.)?
39—Who is author of "Back to Methuselah"?
40—Would you wear, feed, or play a madoqua?
41—In card playing, what do you call player who cut the cards?
43—What is corded fabric?
45—The rose is said to be sweeter in what?
47—What New England State (abbr.)?
48—What suffix forms adverbs?

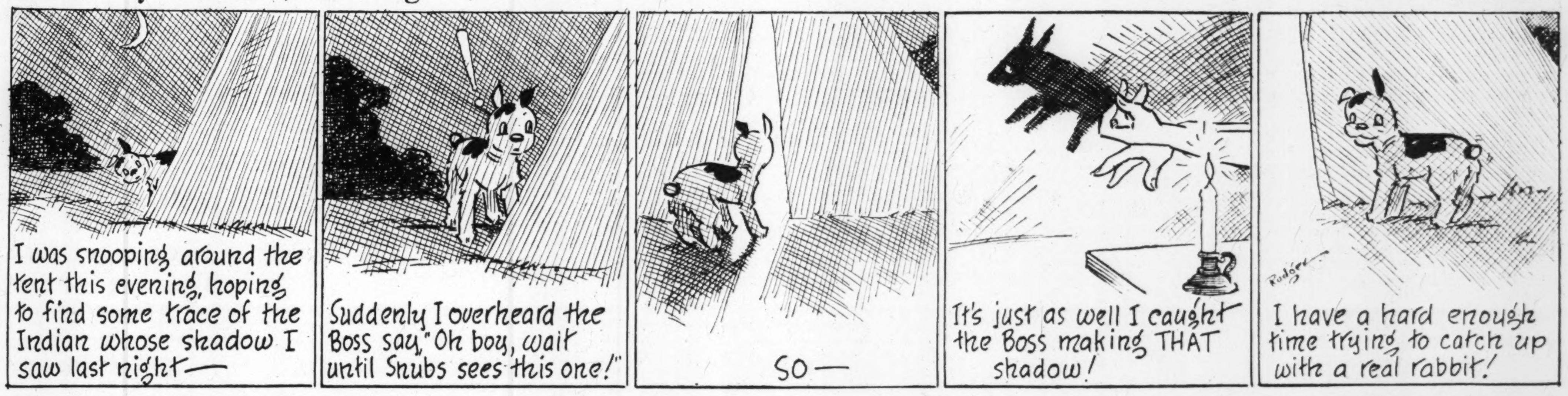
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Nough Said*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So, That's It!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*If It's a Question of Footwork—*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pershing and Lindbergh

The great issue of the hour for Americans—whether to lend aid to the opponents of Naziism or seek some means of co-operating with Germany—has been ably presented from opposing sides by General Pershing and Colonel Lindbergh. If citizens will lay aside personal prejudices or hasty condemnation and examine both speeches they will be better prepared for intelligent decision.

This newspaper has frequently stated its own opinion that Colonel Lindbergh is mistaken. But he should have a fair hearing. Indeed, for the very reason that he voices unpopular doctrine, Americans—if they are to maintain freedom of speech and of thought—should examine the argument he offers. The heart of this is that the war is primarily a struggle to see whether Germany or Britain will be dominant in Europe and that the United States can "co-operate" with the Nazis if they win.

Wise statesmanship will take all these arguments into account. But the more closely the Lindbergh case is examined the more plainly do certain "blind spots" appear. The struggle in the world today is much more than the usual war between two nations. On the side merely of power, it involves every section of the globe. Consider, for instance, the effect of Britain's position in relation to Japanese-American relations, or defense of the Monroe Doctrine, or American naval necessities.

And on the side of ideas, the hearts of the American people have told them the difference — a difference which Colonel Lindbergh surely overlooks when he intimates that the Germany of today and the United States are parts of a common civilization. The Germany and the Germans which were indeed an ornament to Western civilization are submerged today. It is not that civilized Germany but Naziism and its denial of freedom of thought, speech, and trade with which America is asked to co-operate.

We don't believe it can be done. We think General Pershing sees far more clearly when he says:

> It is a war against the civilization that we know. It is a revolution against all the values which we have cherished and which we wish our children to cherish in the future. It is a revolution which denies the dignity of man and which banishes the hope of brotherhood and comradeship on earth. We can see it developing right before our very eyes.

The Nazi system denies fundamental concepts of man's nature on which the United States has been built. Totalitarianism never has been accepted voluntarily by men or nations schooled in freedom and it cannot tolerate them. It wars with their very nature.

No Time for Delay

America faces a crisis of national safety that requires action not next year nor day after tomorrow but today. The point is made by Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, in an admonition that the hope of keeping war out of the Western Hemisphere rests largely on the success of American efforts to speed defense preparations on a scale that will dissuade any combination of international adventurers from making an attack.

Men cannot be adequately trained in modern warfare after an attack has begun. Certainly not unless there is a sufficient initial defense force to hold off the enemy for a matter of months. Even a year is none too long for making a soldier out of a recruit. The Burke-Wadsworth Bill for compulsory selective military training proposes that period of service, but it would require some weeks to be put into operation after passage, and right now its progress toward passage in Congress seems slow.

The Military Affairs Committee apparently will report the bill in a few days to the Senate. This will be the signal for long and sharp debate on the measure. Precious as is every minute at this juncture, the opponents should be given time to bring out all their arguments against the bill. The emptiness of some of the objections should serve to solidify public opinion in support of conscription as being both necessary and democratic. The discussion, however, should not become a filibuster. Action both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives should be prompt and decisive.

For the raising and training of a citizen soldiery is urgent under present circumstances.

Budget Improvements Needed

It seems almost inconceivable that a city as large as Boston has no really effective budget. Yet, as the Boston Municipal Research Bureau points out again in a special bulletin today, the present document called, by courtesy, a budget falls enormously short of being the avenue of economy and planned spending that a real budget should be.

Chief among several reasons for this failure is the circumstance that it never gets submitted, passed and put into effect by January 1. The result is that Boston operates virtually without a budget for three or four months of the year.

Many other municipalities doubtless have some of the shortcomings represented in the Boston situation and can profit by the recommendations made for its solution.

Responsibility for the condition has not entirely rested upon Boston. Certain State figures, in years past, have not been available early enough to permit absolute fixing of the budget. But changes have been made in State practices, so that progress now is possible.

The Research Bureau believes that both City and School budgets can be submitted to the council and school committee by January 1, and that those bodies can act on the respective budgets by not later than March 15. The Bureau also points out that considerably tighter restrictions can be placed on expenditures during this period of budget consideration and passage.

Going a bit further than it has previously, the Bureau recommends that the Mayor of Boston be given what amounts to veto power over the school budget. It is pointed out that the Mayor is usually held responsible politically for school spending, and that it is only fair to give him some authority in this important spending.

The Bureau's recommendations are not drastic. They fall short of providing an ideal budget, but their adoption would represent a substantial forward step.

The Cities Stand Still

Population figures from the 1940 census show that six out of the largest twelve American cities have actually lost rather than gained inhabitants during the last ten years. New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and Washington made gains while Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco registered losses. Taking in the next dozen cities, a larger proportion of gains is recorded, but in most of these the ratio of increase is not large.

A great deal is explained by the movement of urban workers to the more pleasant residential areas of the suburbs, which has been going on during the motor era. Possibly, too, the decentralization of industry has been going on more successfully and widely than its advocates have supposed. But the rise of Washington from fourteenth place to eleventh connotes a centralization and growth of government which is more questionable in value.

If it were certain that the apparent cessation of growth or even decline in the largest urban centers was accompanied by corresponding increase and spread of population in the portions of the country where room exists for more spacious living, one could be better pleased. But middle western regions with already comparatively low ratios of persons per square mile fell behind in the redistribution of congressional representation after the 1930 census, and this year one of the newest States, Oklahoma, shows a loss of population.

Making allowances for shiftings and migrations, the overall fact appears that the rate of population increase for the United States is materially falling off. This has connotations as to a not-so-rapidly-expanding market for real estate and manufactured commodities and as to the presence of a larger percentage of more mature voters in the national economy. But besides these points it signifies something as to family life and customs in the United States. This has raised among students of the problem a question whether the rearing of children is receiving its due share of attention by those equipped to give them a wholesome background.

St. Louis police have forbidden wedding party motorcades driving through town with motor horns blowing. What would they say to "Here Comes the Bride" on a super-loud speaker?

Just Starting In to Harden Up

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Barnum Brought Me Over

Breaking Into Broadway—XXIII

While I was chatting in the Green Room Club with Madison Corey, general manager to Henry W. Savage, the producer of "The Merry Widow," he asked me if I had ever thought of breaking into the theatrical game. Could I translate plays? The Colonel, as everyone called Savage, had just returned from France with the American and Canadian rights of production of "Madame X." He had brought with him the French promptbook containing the text of the play, and wanted it translated. It sounded interesting.

There was an interview with Mr. Savage and I took home the promptbook. It contained besides the text, of course, all the "business" and directions of the stage director who had put the melodrama on in France. The "business" not only had to be translated but transposed because stage directions on the Continent are the opposite of those in America. "Right" and "Left" stage here mean right and left of a person on stage looking out over the footlights. In France it is the reverse.

* * *

The Colonel liked my translation and, with some slight adaptation it was used for the version of "Madame X" in the United States. Savage gave it a splendid cast and the play made him a pocketful of money. It still goes over big in stock companies. Many a time I have watched women in the audience nervously tearing at their gloves and seen men furtively wiping away the rebellious tear during the heartbreaking scene in the courtroom where the brilliant young lawyer defends, all unknowing, the sad, drab outcast who is his own mother.

After this translation was completed it appeared that Mr. Savage wanted someone to read manuscripts as well as translate plays, and he offered me a staff position. Therefore, four weeks later I folded my tent and quietly, more or less, stole away from the circus to enter the service of the Broadway producer who, in the early 1900's, was a power along New York's strident Great White Way. When I shook the sawdust of the circus from my shoes everyone told me I would some day return. I had inhaled the scent of the tanbark too long. Once a circus man, always—. I did not return, have never been to a performance since, although I will admit that twice I have slipped away late nights and, unseen in some dim freight yard, stayed long after midnight down at the loading-runs to watch the sweating razorbacks silhouetted in the fitful flare of the smoking torches as they bent to their Cyclopean task of loading the Ringling Brothers Circus.

* * *

The job of reading play manuscripts for Savage wasn't any sinecure. They poured into his office at the rate of about three a day. The impression made on me then, and one which has never changed much, was that every human being except myself, at some moment or other, grinds out a play. From every walk of life they came, from grocery clerks and country parsons, from telephone girls and bartenders, bank presidents and actors. Illiteracy seemed to be no bar. Often the thing that impelled me to read them conscientiously to the end was sheer admiration for the pluck of persons to whom the trick of writing anything at all must have been painful. It would be fine, of course, if at this point one could cite noble examples of such limitations overcome, resulting in the box-office nuggets of gold of which theatrical producers dream. Alas, if such exist, they didn't drop into the Savage letter-box.

But it may be a crumb of comfort to budding playwrights to know the careful consideration manuscripts received in the Savage office as, indeed, in all managerial offices. As junior reader I was the eliminator. That is, I threw out those—the sadly great majority—which lacked all element of possible production. Those that passed me were then turned over to different stage directors for their verdict. Emerging victoriously from those portals of the higher criticism, they came back to me. Each time the Colonel's bag was packed for a journey or voyage—he commuted to Europe as Bostonians do to Brookline—I threw in a half-dozen or so of those selected efforts for his perusal and appraisal.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(Continued on this page this day each week)

National Defense Steps Along

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph G. Harrison

It became clear at President Roosevelt's week-end press conference that the White House is going to be extremely touchy on the subject of national defense progress. Waving a sheaf of newspaper clippings above his head, the President called them examples of black sheet journalism and said that if the reporters responsible were interested they could learn their mistakes by a visit to the office of Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary.

Expecting to find that the offending papers had done nothing less than reveal some carefully guarded military secret, such as the design of the Army's famous bombsight, newspapermen found that the Presidential ire had been roused by charges that the defense program was slow in getting under way, that vital orders were not being let and that Government red-tape was hindering private production. Since these charges and counter-charges seem likely to recur as the Presidential campaign waxes warm, it may be worth while to winnow a few salient points regarding national defense from the crop of figures, plans, programs, authorizations, appropriations and conferences which has enveloped Washington since the huge current armament program got under way last May.

* * *

Perhaps the first point to be made in any evaluation of national defense progress is that it is still too early to draw any hard and fast conclusions. Congress is still in the midst of appropriating or authorizing military and naval programs that will amount to well over $10,000,000,000 during the current year. Those responsible for the careful expenditure of this vast sum of money have not yet finished their studies as to where the money can be spent most advantageously. Nobody knows for sure if, where, or how soon a shortage of skilled labor may develop.

These major uncertainties, coupled with the countless details which must be worked out and any one of which might temporarily halt a major defense project, make it inadvisable, according to most observers here, to say that national defense is not moving forward as rapidly and efficiently as might be expected.

This, certainly, is the view of the National Defense Advisory Commission, made up of prominent American industrialists, financiers, scholars, and labor leaders, who are working without compensation and with no political axes to grind. On several occasions William S. Knudsen, head of the production division, and Edward R. Stettinius, head of the raw materials procurement division, have stated that the national defense program was proceeding faster and more favorably than they had believed possible at first.

Although there may be some confusion in the ranks of the aviation industry over just how far Great Britain will participate in the industry's expansion program and over how many planes will be shipped abroad, Mr. Knudsen's report to the President that $1,800,000,000 worth of defense matériel and machinery was being currently worked upon does not seem to indicate that the Government is encountering any serious difficulty in letting its orders. At present the only major bottleneck that seems likely to develop and to defy solution for some time is that in shipbuilding caused by a lack of construction facilities. The Navy is known to be working night and day on this problem and Congress will soon make available large sums which will be immediately used to expand existing yards and build new ones.

* * *

Consequently progress is also reported in the procurement of strategic raw materials, in which the Reconstruction Finance Commission is playing a major part. Those close to the working of the defense commission say that this procurement of reserve stocks is providing an interesting example of how red tape can be eliminated when necessary.

An American agent in some foreign country spots a large stock of some strategic material — say, managanese — which the United States needs and which is for sale. The agent notifies the RFC, which, if it approves, places the necessary funds at the agent's disposal. Meanwhile, the RFC notifies the Maritime Commission, which makes sure that a freighter is available to pick up the material at the earliest possible moment. Thus, hidden behind the Corporation's financial reports, is an example of inter-departmental speed and co-operation that is a good indication of America's ability and determination to create an adequate defense.

It was from a background of such successes, rather than a view of the bottlenecks and delays, that President Roosevelt spoke on Friday. Leaving aside all criticism and praise that may spring from purely political sources, it seems certain, however, that the White House will hear charges of incompetence and delay directed at its armament efforts. But so long as Messrs. Knudsen and Stettinius, neither one of whom has ever been charged with "wild-eyed radicalism" or as being a "visionary," continue to express satisfaction with defense progress, neither the White House nor the country-at-large will need to worry greatly.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Injustice of the Versailles Treaty"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many people will have read with interest the Editorial Letter to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, but I think there is one thing mentioned that will have made many readers stop and think. In two places you mention "the injustice of the Versailles Treaty"! Some little time ago, over the English wireless, those who listened in heard a very interesting talk given by an Edinburgh professor, a Mr. Sinclair, on the propaganda given out year by year from Germany about the injustices of the Versailles Treaty and how, unconsciously, little by little, it has mesmerized the public into accepting that statement. He added that comparatively very few people had ever read the Treaty for themselves or knew anything about it and that, therefore, the statement was carried on from one person to another without the slightest knowledge of what was being talked about.

A number of months ago I happened to read an article in the Lecture Recorder, giving the views of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Lothian on the subject and stating pretty clearly that as a matter of fact the Versailles Treaty was exceedingly lenient and fair.

The world at large suffered from the war of 1914-18. Germany suffered too, but with its suffering it cherished self-pity and self-justification to such an extent that when another opportunity occurred it fell an easy victim to the mesmerism which has now landed Germany and the world in another war. But does that signify that the Versailles Treaty was an unjust one? E. H. S.

London

Boston's Left-Wing Eagle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to add a postscript to the provocative piece in The Christian Science Monitor about the eagle on top of Boston's City Hall. Although Arthur Blakeslee, supervising architect of the United States Treasury, insists that the United States eagle must always face right and the Monitor writer says that this "mystery of the eagle facing left must be attributed to one sculptor, unknown, lost in the dim memory of the past, who made the first eagle that graced the noble façade of City Hall," I believe that William Boellhoff was really following a well-established and honorable tradition when he made Boston's new eagle facing left, as did its predecessor before the hurricane.

It may not solve the mystery, but it certainly suggests a precedent to know that the eagle faced left on the Old Customs House of Salem which was built on Central Street in 1805 and that the eagle faces left today on the Derby Street Customs House which was built in 1819 and in which Nathaniel Hawthorne had his office. That first eagle, far from being the work of an anonymous artist, was made by Samuel McIntire, the celebrated wood-carver and architect of Salem. That preference rather than accident accounted for this turn of the bird's head in the old Registry of Deeds building is indicated by the fact that McIntire carved the same design of eagle facing left, supporting the Federal shield and holding an olive branch and four arrows in its talons.

Furthermore, this left-wing eagle seems not to have been a unique whim of one Salem artist, but a well-established early American design, for of nine Sandwich-Glass cup plates with this patriotic emblem which are on display at the Essex Institute and listed in the library, only the relatively late one of 1831, commemorating the boundary line between the U. S. A. and Canada, has the eagle facing right. The others, beginning with the Fort Pitt eagle of 1758, all look stubbornly to the left. However, the cases of Civil War relics reveal that by that time the eagle was looking officially to the right on United States Army cap boxes and powder flasks.

I have been unable so far to discover why the eagles here are gazing left. Perhaps the one on the Customs House was appropriately designed to face the sea in order to keep his symbolic eye on the incoming ships to Derby Wharf.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Salem, Mass.

Aroused—to Think

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is interesting and arousing to read of first-hand experiences of those who have recently been close to the situation in Europe, but it is also inconceivable that thinking persons could believe themselves forbidden to think as they desire. The old saying, "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink," could be amplified by this statement, "You may govern a man's actions but you cannot make him think." Thinking is the man himself, his individuality, and no amount of coercion, circumstances or misery can keep a man from thinking, nor send his thoughts into channels foreign to the type of thinking which that man entertains. Through lack of thinking, mental inertia, many a man has found himself in most unhappy situations, but it is always possible for a man to think his way out of a problem.

Yes, Americans, let us be aroused to our God-given ability to think, and through earnest, active use of this ability, discover what is God's way for us to progress. Let us cease to look to the other fellow to do our thinking for us, no matter how capable he may seem to be, whether it be concerning home, politics, religion, etc. God always provides the answer if we ask Him.

River Forest, Ill. H. V. S.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Biblical Parallel

In the record of the II Chronicles one may find an exactly parallel example to the present German method of suggestion, where the King of the Assyrians, in order to insure his conquests, deliberately suggested to his intended victims in advance, for the purpose of weakening their resistance, the very same arguments that are issuing forth from Germany today. And the lesson is apparently still to be learned.—Mrs. Clarissa Hale Studdert Kennedy in a letter to the *Los Gatos* (Calif.) *Mail-News*.

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